TOLEDO BLADE

WEEKLY

NEWS, LITERATURE, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS.

VOL. XLII. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1874. NO. 29.

THE SONG OF FRIENDSHIP.

BY RALPH KEELER.

Friendship is the perfect living,
Since it is of two in one:
For we live not if we love not,
Or we love ourselves alone.

Lightest sun-shine leans on shadow
In its golden alchemy;
And the starlit sky of even
Shares its jewels with the sea.

So our grief if we but share it
With a loving breast and true,
Turns its stony weight of sorrow
To a golden joy for two.

Life is double; dust and spirit;
Ever two forever one.
Walking in the slanting sunlight,
Casting shades beyond the sun.

Doubled is the joy divided;
Friendship is the arch complete—
Is the rainbow arch and prism
Where the rays of gladness meet;

Meet and scatter many colored
O'er the darkness of our way,
Light and beauty and the promise
Of to-morrow to to-day.

A Passage in the Life of Mr. John Oakhurst.

BY BRET HARTE.

(CONCLUDED.)

She laughed, such a pleasant little ringing laugh, such a display of dimples—albeit a little fixed in the corners of her mouth—such an innocent light in her brown eyes, and such a lovely color in her cheeks, that Mr. Oakhurst—who seldom laughed—was fain to laugh too. It was as if a lamb had proposed to a fox a foray into a neighboring sheepfold.

A few evenings after this, Mrs. Decker arose from a charmed circle of her admirers on the hotel piazza, excused herself for a few moments, laughingly declined an escort, and ran over to her little cottage—one of her husband's creation—across the road. Perhaps from the sudden and unwonted exercise in her still convalescent state, she breathed hurriedly and feverishly as she entered her boudoir, and once or twice placed her hand upon her breast. She was startled on turning up the light to find her husband lying on the sofa.

"You look hot and excited, Elsie, love," said Mr. Decker; "you ain't took worse—are you?"

Mrs. Decker's face had paled, but now flushed again. "No," she said, "only a little pain here," as she again placed her hand upon her corsage.

"Can I do anything for you," said Mr. Decker, rising with affectionate concern.

"Run over to the hotel and get me some brandy, quick!"

Mr. Decker ran. Mrs. Decker closed and bolted the door, and then putting her hand to her bosom, drew out the pain. It was folded four-square, and was, I grieve to say, in Mr. Oakhurst's handwriting.

She devoured it with burning eyes and cheeks until there came a step upon the porch. Then she hurriedly replaced it in her bosom and unbolted the door. Her husband entered; she raised the spirits to her lips and declared herself better.

"Are you going over there again to-night?" asked Mr. Decker, submissively.

"No," said Mrs. Decker, with her eyes fixed dreamily on the floor.

"I wouldn't if I were you," said Mr. Decker, with a sigh of relief. After a pause he took a seat on the sofa, and drawing his wife to his side, said: "Do you know what I was thinking of when you came in, Elsie?" Mr. Decker ran her fingers through his stiff black hair, and couldn't imagine.

"I was thinking of old times, Elsie; I was thinking of the days when I built that kerridge for you, Elsie—when I used to take you out to ride, and was both hoss and driver! We was poor then, and you was sick, Elsie, but we was happy. We've got money now, and a house, and you're quite another woman. I may say, dear, that you are a *new* woman. And that's where the trouble comes in. I could build you a kerridge, Elsie; I could build you a house, Elsie—but there I stopped. I couldn't build up *you*. You're strong and pretty, Elsie, and fresh and new. But somehow, Elsie, you ain't no work of mine."

He paused. With one hand laid gently on his forehead and the other pressed upon her bosom, as if to feel certain of the presence of her pain, she said sweetly and soothingly:

"But it was your work, dear."

Mr. Decker shook his head sorrowfully. "No, Elsie, not mine. I had the chance to do it once, and I let it go. It's done now, but not by me."

Mrs. Decker raised her surprised, innocent eyes to his. He kissed her tenderly, and then went on in a more cheerful voice.

"That ain't all I was thinking of, Elsie. I was thinking that maybe you give too much of your company to that Mr. Hamilton. Not that there's any wrong in it, to you or him. But it might make people talk. You're the only one here, Elsie," said the master carpenter, looking fondly at his wife, "who isn't talked about; whose work ain't inspected or condemned!"

Mrs. Decker was glad he had spoken about it. She had thought so, too, but she could not well be uncivil to Mr. Hamilton, who is a fine gentleman, without making a powerful enemy. "And he's always treated me as if I was a born lady in his own circle," added the little woman, with a certain pride that made her husband fondly smile. "But I have thought of a plan. He will not stay here if I should go away. If, for instance, I went to San Francisco to visit ma for a few days, he would be gone before I should return."

Mr. Decker was delighted. "By all means," he said, "go to-morrow. Jack Oakhurst is going down, and I'll put you in his charge."

Mrs. Decker did not think it was prudent. "Mr. Oakhurst is our friend, Joseph, but you know his reputation." In fact she did not know that she ought to go now, knowing that he was going the same day—but with a kiss Mr. Decker overcame her scruples. She yielded gracefully. Few women, in fact, knew how to give in, a point as charmingly as she.

She stayed a week in San Francisco.—When she returned she was a trifle thinner and paler than she had been. This she explained was the result of perhaps too active exercise and excitement. "I was out of doors nearly all the time, as Ma will tell you," she said to her husband, "and always alone. I am getting quite independent now," she added gayly, "I don't want any escort, I believe, Joe dear. I could get along even without you, I'm so brave."

But her visit, apparently, had not been productive of her impelling design. Mr. Hamilton had gone, but had remained, and called upon them that very evening. "I thought of a plan, Joey dear," said Mrs. Decker, when he had departed.—"Poor Mr. Oakhurst has a very miserable room at the hotel—suppose you ask him when he returns from San Francisco, to stop with us. He can have our spare room. I don't think," she added archly, "that Mr. Hamilton will call often." Her husband laughed, intimated that she was a little coquette, pinched her cheek, and complied. "The queer thing about a woman," he said, afterward confidently to Mr. Oakhurst, "is, that without having any plan of her own, she'll take anybody's and build a house on it entirely different to suit herself. And dern my skin if you'll be able to say whether or not you didn't give the scale and measurements yourself. That's what gets me."

The next week Mr. Oakhurst was installed in the Decker's cottage. The business relations of her husband and himself were known to all, and her own reputation was above suspicion. Indeed few women were more popular. She was domestic, she was prudent, she was pious. In a country of great feminine freedom and latitude, she never rode or walked with anybody but her husband; in an epoch of slang and ambiguous expression, she was always precise and formal in her speech; in the midst of a fashion of ostentatious decoration she never wore a diamond, nor a single valuable jewel. She never permitted an indecorum in public she never countenanced the familiarities of California society. She declaimed against the prevailing tone of infidelity and skepticism in religion. Few people who were present will ever forget the dignified yet stately manner with which she rebuked Mr. Hamilton in the public parlor for entering upon the discussion of a work on materialism, lately published; and some among them also will not forget the expression of amused surprise on Mr. Hamilton's face, that gradually changed to sardonic gravity as he courteously waived his point. Certainly not Mr. Oakhurst, who, from that moment, began to be uneasily impatient of his friend, and even—if such a term could be applied to any moral quality in Mr. Oakhurst—to fear him.

For, during this time, Mr. Oakhurst had begun to show symptoms of a change in his usual habits. He was seldom, if ever, seen in his old haunts, in the barroom, or with his old associates. Pink and white notes, in distracted handwriting, accumulated on the dressing-table in his rooms in Sacramento. It was given out in San Francisco that he had some organic disease of the heart for which his physicians had prescribed perfect rest. He read more, he took long walks, he sold his fast horses, he went to church.

I have a very vivid recollection of his first appearance there. He did not accompany the Deckers, nor did he go into their pew, but came in as the service commenced, and took a seat quietly in one of the back pews. By some mysterious instinct his presence became presently known to the congregation, some of whom so far forgot themselves, in their curiosity, as to face around and apparently address their responses to him. Before the services was over it was pretty well understood that "miserable sinners" meant Mr. Oakhurst. Nor did this mysterious influence fail to affect the officiating clergyman, who introduced an allusion to Mr. Oakhurst's calling and habits in a sermon on the architecture of Solomon's Temple, and in a manner so pointed and yet labored as to cause the youngest of us to flame with indignation. Happily, however, it was lost upon Jack—I do not think he ever heard it. His handsome, colorless face—albeit a trifle worn and thoughtful—was inscrutable. Only once, during the singing of a hymn, at a certain note in the contralto's voice, there crept into his dark eyes a look of wistful tenderness, so yearning and yet so hopeless that those who were watching him felt their own glisten. Yet I retain a very vivid remembrance of his standing up to receive the benediction, with the suggestion in his manner and tightly-buttoned coat, of taking the fire of his adversary at ten paces. After church he disappeared as quietly as he had entered, and fortunately escaped hearing the comments on his rash act. His appearance was generally considered as an impertinence—attributable only to some wanton fancy—or possibly a bet. One or two thought that the sexton was exceedingly remiss in not turning him out after discovering who he was; and a prominent pew-holder remarked that if he couldn't take his wife and daughters to that church without exposing them to such an influence, he would try to find some church where he could. Another traced Mr. Oakhurst's presence to certain Broad Church radical tendencies, which, he regretted to say, he had lately noted in their pastor, Deacon Sawyer, whose delicately organized, sickly wife had already borne him eleven children and died in an ambitious attempt to complete the dozen, avowed that the presence of a person of Mr. Oakhurst's various and indiscriminate gallantries, was an insult to the deceased that, as a man, he could not brook.

It was about time that Mr. Oakhurst, contrasting himself with a conventional world in which he had hitherto rarely mingled, became aware that there was something in his face, figure, and carriage, quite unlike other men—something that if it did not betray his former career, at least showed an individuality and originality that was suspicious. In this belief he shaved off his long, silken mustache, and religiously brushed out his clustering curls every morning. He went so far as to effect a negligence of dress, and hid his small, slim, arched feet in the largest and heaviest walking-shoes. There is a story told that he went to his tailor in Sacramento, and asked him to make a suit of clothes like everybody else. The tailor, familiar with Oakhurst's fastidiousness, did not know what he meant. "I mean," said Mr. Oakhurst savagely, "something *respectable*—something that doesn't exactly fit me you know." But, however Mr. Oakhurst might hide his shapely limbs in homespun and home-made garments, there was something in his carriage, something in the pose of his beautiful head, something in the strong and fine manliness of his presence, something in the perfect and utter discipline and control of his muscles, something in the high repose of his nature—a repose not so much a matter of intellectual rulings as of his very nature—that go where he would and with whom, he was always a notable man among ten thousand. Perhaps this was never so clearly intimated to Mr. Oakhurst as when, emboldened by Mr. Hamilton's advice and assistance and his own predelictions, he became a San Francisco broker. Even before objection was made to his presence in the Board—the objection, I remember, was urged very eloquently by Watt Sanders, who was supposed to be the inventor of the 'freezing out' system of disposing of poor stockholders, and who also enjoyed the reputation of having been the impelling cause of Briggs, of Tuolumne's ruin and suicide—even before this formal protest of respectability against lawlessness, the aquiline suggestions of Mr. Oakhurst's mien and countenance, not only prematurely fluttered the pigeons, but absolutely occasioned much uneasiness among the fish-hawks, who circled below him with their booty.

"Dash me!—but he's as likely to go after us as anybody," said Joe Fielding.

It wanted but a few days before the close of the brief summer season at San Isabel Warm Springs. Already there had been some migration of the more fashionable, and there was an uncomfortable suggestion of dregs and lees in the social life that remained. Mr. Oakhurst was moody—it was hinted that even the secure reputation of Mrs. Decker could no longer protect her from the gossip which his presence excited. It is but fair to her say that during the last few weeks of this trying ordeal she looked like a sweet, pale martyr, and conducted herself toward her traducers with the gentle, forgiving manner of one who relied not upon the idle homage of the crowd, but upon the security of a principle that was dearer than popular favor. 'They talk about myself and Mr. Oakhurst, my dear," she said to a friend, but heaven and my husband can best answer their calumny. It never shall be said that my husband ever turned his back upon a friend in the moment of his adversity because the position was changed, because his friend was poor and he was rich." This was the first intimation the public had that Jack had lost money, although it was known generally that the Deckers had lately bought some valuable property in San Francisco.

A few evenings after this an incident occurred which seemed to unpleasantly discord with the general social harmony that had always existed at San Isabel. It was at dinner, and Mr. Oakhurst and Mr. Hamilton, who sat together at a separate table, were observed to rise in some agitation. When they reached the hall, by a common instinct they stepped into a little breakfast room which was vacant, and closed the door. Then Mr. Hamilton turned, with a half-amused, half-serious smile, toward his friend, and said:

"If we are to quarrel, Jack Oakhurst—you and I—in the name of all that is ridiculous, don't let it be about a ——;"

I do not know what was the epithet intended. It was either unspoken or lost, for at that very instant Mr. Oakhurst raised a wine-glass and dashed its contents into Hamilton's face.

As they faced each other the men seemed to have changed natures. Mr. Oakhurst was trembling with excitement, and the wine glass that he returned to the table shivered between his fingers. Mr. Hamilton stood there, grayish white, erect and dripping. After a pause he said, coldly:

"So be it. But remember!—our quarrel commences here. If I fall by your hand you shall not use it to clear her character; if you fall by mine you shall not be called a martyr. I am sorry it has come to this, but amen! the sooner now the better."

He turned proudly, dropped his lids over his cold steel blue eyes as if sheathing a rapier, bowed, and passed coldly out.

They met twelve hours later in a little hollow two miles from the hotel, on the Stockton road. As Mr. Oakhurst received his pistol from Col. Starbottle's hands he said to him, in a low voice: "Whatever turns up or down I shall not return to the hotel. You will find some directions in my room. Go there"—but his voice suddenly faltered, and he turned his glistening eyes away, to his second's intense astonishment.

"I've been out a dozen times with Jack Oakhurst," said Starbottle afterward, "and I never saw him anyways cut before. Blank me if I didn't think he was losing his sand, till he walked to position."

The two reports were almost simultaneous. Mr. Oakhurst's right arm dropped suddenly to his side, and his pistol would have fallen from his paralyzed fingers, but the discipline of trained nerve and muscle prevailed, and he kept his grasp until he had shifted it to the other hand, without changing his position. Then there was a silence that seemed interminable, a gathering of two or three dark figures where a smoke curl still lazily floated, and then the hurried, husky, panting voice of Col. Starbottle in his ear: "He's hit hard—through the lung—you must run for it!

Jack turned his dark, questioning eyes upon his second, but did not seem to listen—rather seemed to hear some other voice, remoter in the distance. He hesitated, and then made a step forward in the direction of the distant group. Then he paused again as the figures separated, and the surgeon came hastily toward him.

"He would like to speak with you a moment," said the man. "You have little time to lose, I know, but," he added in a lower voice, "it is my duty to tell you he has still less."

A look of despair so hopeless in its intensity, swept over Mr Oakhurst's usually passive face, that the surgeon started. "You are hit!" he said glancing at Jack's helpless arm.

"Nothing—a mere scratch," said Jack, hastily. Then he added with a bitter laugh, "I'm not in luck to-day. But come. We'll see what he wants."

His long, feverish stride outstripped the surgeon's, and in another moment he stood where the dying man lay—like most dying men—the one calm, composed central figure an anxious group. Mr Oakhurst's face was less calm as he dropped on one knee beside him and took his hand. "I want to speak with this gentleman alone," said Hamilton with something of his old imperious manner, as he turned to those about him. When they drew back, he looked up in Oakhurst's face.

"I've something to tell you, Jack."

His own face was white, but not so white as that which Mr. Oakhurst bent over him—a face so ghastly, with haunting doubts and a hopeless presentiment of coming evil—a face so piteous in its infinite weariness and envy of death that the dying man was touched, even in the languor of dissolution, with a pang of compassion, and the cynical smile faded from his lips.

"Forgive me, Jack," he whispered more feebly, "for what I have to say. I don't say it in anger, but only because it must be said. I could not do my duty to you—I could not die content until you knew it all. It's a miserable affair, all around. But it can't be helped now. Only I ought to have fallen by Decker's pistol, and not yours."

A flush like fire came into Jack's cheek, and he would have risen, but Hamilton held him fast.

"Listen! in my pocket you will find two letters. Take them—there! You will know the handwriting. But promise you will not read them until you are in a place of safety. Promise me!"

Jack did not speak, but held the letters between his fingers as if they had been burning coals.

"Promise me," said Hamilton, faintly.

"Why?" asked Oakhurst, dropping his friend's hand coldly.

"Because," said the dying man with a bitter smile, "because—when you have read them—you—will—go back—to capture—and death!"

They were his last words. He pressed Jack's hand faintly. Then his grasp relaxed, and he fell back a corpse.

It was nearly ten o'clock at night, and Mrs. Decker reclined languidly upon the sofa with a novel in her hand, while her husband discussed the politics of the country in the bar-room of the hotel. It was a warm night, and the French window looking upon a little balcony was partly open. Suddenly she heard a foot upon the balcony, and she raised her eyes from the book with a slight start. The next moment the window was hurriedly thrust wide and a man entered.

Mrs. Decker rose to her feet with a little cry of alarm.

"For heaven's sake, Jack, are you mad? He has only gone for a little while—he may return at any moment. Come an hour later—to-morrow—any time when I can rid of him—but go, now, dear, at once."

Mr. Oakhurst walked toward the door, bolted it, and then faced her without a word. His face was haggard, his coat-sleeve hung loosely over an arm that was bandaged and bloody.

Nevertheless her voice did not falter as she turned again toward him. "What has happened, Jack. Why are you here?"

He opened his coat, and threw two letters into her lap.

"To return your lover's letters—to kill you—and then myself," he said in a voice so low as to be almost inaudible.

Among the many virtues of this admirable woman was invincible courage. She did not faint; she did not cry out. She sat quietly down again, folded her hands in her lap, and said calmly:

"And why should you not?"

Had she recoiled, had she shown any fear or contrition, had she essayed an explanation or apology, Mr. Oakhurst would have looked upon it as an evidence of guilt. But there is no quality that courage recognizes so quickly as courage; there is no condition that desperation bows before but desperation; and Mr. Oakhurst's power of analysis was not so keen as to prevent him from confounding her courage with a moral quality. Even in his fury he could not help admiring this dauntless woman.

"Why should you not," she repeated with a smile. "You gave me life, health and happiness, Jack. You gave me your love. Why should you not take what you have given? Go on. I am ready."

She held out her hands with that same infinite grace of yielding with which she had taken his own on the first day of their meeting at the hotel. Jack raised his head, looked at her for one wild moment, dropped upon his knees beside her and raised the folds of her dress to his feverish lips. But she was too clever not to instantly see her victory; she was too much of a woman, with all her coverness, to refrain from pressing that victory home. At the same moment, as with the impulse of an outraged and wounded woman, she rose, and, with an imperious gesture, pointed to the window. Mr. Oakhurst rose in his turn, cast one glance upon her, and, without another word, passed out of her presence forever.

When he had gone, she closed the window and bolted it, and going to the chimney-piece placed the letters, one by one, in the flame of the candle until they were consumed. I would not have the reader think that during this painful operation she was unmoved. Her hand trembled, and—not being a brute—for some minutes (perhaps longer) she felt very sad, and the corners of her sensitive mouth were depressed. When her husband arrived it was with a genuine joy that she ran to him and nestled against his broad breast with a feeling of security that thrilled the honest fellow to the core.

"But I've heard dreadful news to-night, Elsie," said Mr Decker, after a few endearments were exchanged.

"Don't tell me any thing dreadful, dear, I am not well to-night," she pleaded sweetly.

"But it's about Mr. Oakhurst and Hamilton!"

"Please!" Mr. Decker could not resist the petitionary grace of those white hands and that sensitive mouth, and took her to his arms. Suddenly he said, "What's that?"

He was pointing to the bosom of her white dress. Where Mr. Oakhurst had touched her there was a spot of blood.

It was nothing; she had slightly cut her hand in closing the window; it shut so hard! If Mr. Decker had remembered to close and bolt the shutter before he went, he might have saved her this. There was such a genuine irritability and force in this remark that Mr. Decker was quite overcome by remorse. But Mrs. Decker forgave him with that graciousness which I have before pointed out in these pages, and with the halo of that forgiveness and marital confidence still lingering above the pair, with the reader's permission we will leave them and turn to Mr. Oakhurst.

But not for two weeks. At the end of that time he walked into his rooms in Sacramento, and in his old manner took his seat at the faro-table.

"How's your arm, Jack?" asked an incautious player.

There was a smile followed the question, which, however, passed as Jack looked at the speaker.

"It bothers my dealing a little, but I can shoot as well with my left."

The game was continued in that decorous silence which usually distinguished the table at which Mr. John Oakhurst presided.

International and Inter-Collegiate Regattas.

The Freshmen race at the Intercollegiate Regatta held this year at Saratoga Lake, N. Y., was rowed on the 16 h inst. The great race between the college crews, owing to the continued roughness of the lake, was postponed till Saturday morning at ten o'clock.

Owing to the roughness of the water, the Freshmen and single scull champion races on Wednesday were postponed from half past 3 to between 5 and 6 o'clock. Long before the time fixed, the places assigned to spectators were all filled, and there were hundreds in the village anxious to secure conveyances to the lake. Every conceivable vehicle was brought into requisition, and at all prices from 50 cents a seat to $20 for a hack, which, horses and all, stanchion, would scarcely bring that amount. The accommodations offered spectators were very poor. Ladies richly dressed were obliged to drag their dresses over an extemporized bridge, which at every step brought the water up over their shoes.

The Freshman race for the championship came off first. Soon it was seen that Yale was ahead, Brown next and Princeton in the rear. These positions were maintained for nearly two miles when Brown made a spurt, Yale made a tremendous effort, and in about a dozen pulls shot ahead three or four lengths. The last of the three miles was then reached, and Princeton holding a position on the west side of the lake, a few lengths in the rear of Brown, shot ahead with great speed in half a dozen strokes. Princeton overhauled Yale, and in a few minutes lapped on her. Yale, now having shaken off Brown, saw in dismay Princeton coming up the homestretch like a race horse, and tried to equal the pace of the contestant, but her strokes not so powerful as they were when challenged, by Brown. Besides, Yale was off on the east side of the lake, where the end of the line of the course was further off than on the west side, up which Princeton was dashing a bee line. Yale turned her head to shorten the run. On came Princeton, gaining at every stroke, and crossing the line about two feet ahead. The starting and ending line ran diagonally across the lake so that the boat coming up to the ending line on one side of the lake has a much greater distance to make than one on the other side. Hence the consistents aimed for the spot where the line was drawn toward the starting point. The race was given to Princeton, and Princeton's color was hoisted on the flag staff above that of Yale, but the decision was disputed, and it was stated a reconsideration would be granted. The Judges finally decided that Princeton won the race in 18 min 12¼ sec.

About 7 o'clock the boats of Cornell, Yale and Harvard were seen flying from the starting point, with Yale in the lead, Harvard closely pressing upon her, and Cornell falling off every stroke. Yale was in the middle, but on a straight line for the signal boat for the ending. Harvard was on the west, but hugged close to her opponent. On reaching the second mile and home stretch, it was evident that Wilcox, of Yale, had the race, and he came in handsomely, one boat length ahead. Time for the two miles, 14 min 12½ sec.

The New York Evening Post report says: At 9:30 A. M., Saturday Saratoga Lake was in perfect condition, with only the merest ripple to disturb the surface; this the early sun converted to a silvery glimmer. The College stand was soon crowded, but the hotel stand was for a long time empty. The sun poured hot upon the people and nothing could be seen but ladies' umbrellas. Had the committee postponed the race on Thursday evening to the same hour on Saturday, it would have taken place to the satisfaction of all. The blame, it is now ascertained, rests on the Regatta Committee, who would not give the referee authority to order a morning race.

At 9.45 the first gun was heard, but owing to the confusion of signals on the previous day, no one attempted to interpret its meaning. At 10.20 the second gun sounded, and it was known that the crews were taking position, but the distance was so great that it was almost impossible to see the shells at all from the stand, but with the glass they could just be made out. There was a kink of mirage making the boats to appear almost stand out of water. All the spectators rose in their seats and the suspense was almost painful. A white puff of smoke at 10.47 told that the signal for the start had been given, and by the time the sound reached the stands the flag was up and all knew that the contest had begun.

All was guess work for the first ten minutes, as the boats could not be distinguished. Then, on the signal stand, Columbia's flag was run up, with Harvard, Trinity and Princeton in order, and loud and prolonged cheers rang out. Three minutes later the flags showed Yale in the advance, with Columbia and Harvard following. The crews then became distinguishable, seemingly in a bunch, more than a mile down the Lake.

To return to the starting point. At the signal all the boats got off in fine style. Harvard took the lead, with Wesleyan second, and Yale third, followed by Columbia, Williams, Cornell and Princeton, in the order named. Harvard rowed 34 strokes to the minute, and kept it up. Yale rowed about 32 strokes to the minute. Williams was not faster, but the Trinity's stroke was very much weaker.

In the second mile, Yale, it was unanimously acknowledged, had the lead of all and Harvard was second. The Harvard boat then ran into the Yale boat, breaking the latter's rudder and tipping the boat so that the bow man broke his oar. Yale at once fell behind. The Harvard crew assert that the collision was Yale's fault, as she took Harvard's water. Captain Cook denies this, and the bulk of the testimony supports him. The feeling between the two crews is very bitter. While Harvard and Yale were tangled, Columbia shot ahead.

As the boats entered the finish, the scene from the stand was very exciting. Columbia led all nicely by more than a boat's length, with Harvard second, and Wesleyan, generally taken for Yale, third. Within a short distance of the stake-boat, the Wesleyan crew made a splendid spurt, and drew ahead of Harvard, taking second place. The others came in at various distances behind. The Wesleyan crew claims a foul on Columbia.

The general result is unsatisfactory; comparatively few persons, save collegians and their friends, were present, and the hotel stand was not half occupied. Yale's failure to come in takes a great part of the interest away, and her friends claim the race to be fairly hers. There are bets making that the race will be rowed over.

All the crews were affected by the prolonged anxiety, and it is feared that some will be ill. All have lost a great deal of sleep by their anxiety. Reeves, stroke of the Columbia crew, fainted when the race was over. The final decision will be given by the referee at Congress Hall at 8 o'clock. The crowds on the hotel piazzas are now cheering the Columbias.

A dispatch from Saratoga gives the following statement of the race, made by Captain Cook, of the Yale crew: "I started out on 30 strokes to the minute. Harvard soon took the lead at about 38 to the minute. In the first half mile they gave us their wash, and we steered off east. They "jockeyed" us to the east some time, and we steered off again, but on the third time we passed them, and as our stern went by, they struck our rudder and disabled us. Our bow oar was thus driven under theirs and dropped. I will row a Harvard man again without 300 feet margin; and they have got to row us again or decline the challenge. I told Dana, as we passed him, that he could not win that race. He could not have done it, except for the foul; and he can't beat us, if he dares to try."

As soon as the victory of the Columbia crew became known in the city, the flags on the City Hall were run up to full mast, amid cheers from the loungers in the Park and the crowds in front of the bulletin-boards of the neighboring newspaper offices, and in a short time flags were flying from nearly every hotel and public building in the city. On the hotel corridors, the victory was the whole topic of conversation while boys in bands in different sections, celebrated by parades through the streets.

The following is the official decision of the Judges in the race:

"Columbia first, Wesleyan second, Harvard third, Williams fourth, Cornell fifth, Dartmouth sixth, Princeton eighth, Trinity doubtful, Yale ninth.

"On account of the resignation of the time-keeper, communicated to the Judges immediately before the departure of the referee's boat for the starting point, no official time has been reported to them.

"The following claims of 'foul' made to the referee, in accordance with Rule XI., were decided as follows:

'Harvard vs. Yale and Yale vs. Harvard; claims disallowed, in accordance with Rule XIV. Yale's claim was not entertained, as Yale violated Rules VII and VIII, under which the race was rowed.

"Wesleyan vs. Columbia, not sustained, as the steering of each boat was somewhat wild, with no apparent wilful attempt to foul. This decision is in accordance with Rule XIV.

WM. WOOD, Referee.

W. H. BROCKLESBY,
RUFUS ANDERSON,
RICHARD C. PARKER,
C. CHANDLER,
D. R. MOORE, } Judges."

Although herein no official time was taken, Commodore B. F. Brady recorded the time of the Columbia at 16 m. 42½ s.; Milligan, 16 m. 50 s.; Harvard, 16 m. 54 s.; Williams, 17 m. 18½.

It is claimed by Dartmouth, that they came in fourth, and Cramer, the engineer, has made affidavit that Dartmouth was fourth. The judges have probably made an error. Williams also claims the fourth place. The village presents a carnival appearance to-night.

When the collision took place between Yale and Harvard, occupying but a few seconds, Columbia shot ahead and taking the lead kept it to the end, pulling a steady, strong stroke. The Ward brothers, who were near by when Yale fouled, say that but for that event the race would have been between Columbia and Harvard, with the chances in favor of the latter, though they admit that the Columbia crew acquitted themselves splendidly. They say that Yale stood no chance whatever of winning the race.

After the race the Columbia and Wesleyan crews marched through the streets, carrying a symbolic crown, and later about 200 Yale men, with Captain Cooke on the shoulders of two men at their head, marched through piazzas of the principal hotels singing.

The feeling between Yale and Harvard is very bitter, and Cooke has challenged the winning crew to another race.

Three grand balls, in honor of the regatta, were given at the Congress, Grand Union and United States Hotels. All the colleges were well represented.

At Toronto, Ont., July 16 h, the International Regatta, under the auspices of the Dominion Rowing Club took place. The single scull race of two miles was won by R. Stanning, C. Nurse second.—The second race was for four-oared boats, distance four miles. The first prize was $400; second, $150. Entries—Clipper, of Pittsburg; W. Weston, of Buffalo, and New Dominion, of Toronto. The first name was the winner, the Buffalo boat coming in second. The New Dominion led until within a quarter of a mile of the winning buoy, when she broke her rudder. The double scull two-mile race was won by the Atlantics, S. Williams, stroke; the Water Lily, Chas. Nearse, stroke, was second. The single scull race of two miles was won by E. Hanlon, S. Williams being second. The four oared race of four miles was won by the John Strachon, of Toronto, William Dillon stroke. The double scull race of two miles was won by the Atlantics, W. McLaun stroke; Eureka, of London, second. In the skiff race, three quarters of a mile and return, C. Pearsall was first, W. Barchard second. In the single scull race of two miles, P. Luther was the winner, Thos. Loudon being second. The races were postponed till nearly 4 o'clock and were not concluded till after eight o'clock.

An incident of the late railroad accident in Connecticut: "One man was found with a car lying across both ankles. He was speechless, and it was thought dangerously injured. The car was lifted, and, to the astonishment of all, the man quietly arose and walked away without saying a word until he had gone about fifty feet, when he swung his hat and cried, Hurrah for our side! But soon a reaction came, and he fainted and was carried to a neighboring house to be cared for.

RELIGIOUS.

Jesus, savior of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly;
While the waves of trouble roll,
While the tempest still is high.
Hide me, oh, my Savior, hide
Till the storm of life is passed;
Safe is to a haven guide,
And receive my soul at last.

Other refuge have I none,
Hangs my helpless soul on thee:
Leave, oh leave me not alone,
Still support and comfort me.
All my trust on thee is stayed,
All my hope from thee I bring;
Cover my defenseless head
With the shadow of thy wing.

A number of lady students are to enter the Boston (Methodist) School of Theology next fall, the doors of the seminary having been thrown open to all.

Mr. Beecher says that the common idea that any sort of teachers will do for the younger classes has done very much towards making poor sorts of Sunday-schools.

An Episcopal Bishop down South said to a worthy Presbyterian minister. "Rome enjoins the confessional on her people as a duty. I offer it to my people as a sacred privilege."

It is said nine-tenths of the Spiritualists in the United States do not accept the views of Victoria C. Woodhull, and repudiate the theory that social freedom is one of the peculiarities of their system.

The utmost capacity of Drew Theological Seminary for the accommodation of students has been reached, and in consequence a number of students have been turned away.

The Congregationalists of Massachusetts report for the year three new churches organized and two dropped, with a gain of 1,014 church members, without including converts by the recent revivals.

Rev. Mr. Ellis, of the Christian Church, who labors as a missionary among the Chickasaw, says that Indian converts make about as sound converts as the white brethren. Most of them can read, and all seem anxious to "learn to do well."

The result of forty-two years' labor of American missionaries in Turkey may be summed up as follows: 106 ministers, 76 evangelical churches among the Armenians, 4 032 members, and 28 Sabbath and several common schools.

The Fifth Ohio State Camp Meeting for the promotion of holiness in the Church, and the conversion of sinners, will be held on the State Fair Grounds, Mansfield, Ohio, commencing Wednesday, August 12, and ending August 20. The preparations in progress indicate a large gathering.

Brooklyn has 38 Episcopal Churches, 34 Roman Catholics, 33 Methodists, 32 Baptists 32 Presbyterian, 18 Congregational, 15 Reformed Dutch, 12 Lutheran, 4 non-Episcopal Methodists, 3 Unitarian, 3 Colored Methodist, 2 German Methodist, 6 Jewish, and 6 miscellaneous, or about one church for every 1,700 of the inhabitants.

The United Presbyterians of this country have 8 synods, 56 presbyteries, 595 ministers, of whom 162 are without charge. The congregations number 776, two hundred and forty-three of them vacant. The total membership is 74,833. The average contributions per member, for benevolent purposes, amounted to $11.40, and the average salary of ministers was $985.

The wife of a New Haven surgeon makes an appeal through the *Congregationalist*, for missionary nurses. "We need," she says, "Protestant Sisters of Mercy, deaconnesses, missionary nurses; call them what you will, their work is the same—to look after the sick among the rich or poor, in all our cities and villages."

The "Travelling Scholarship" established in the Union Theological Seminary excites great interest among the students. The interest of the fund amounts to $700, and with it the successful competitor of the graduating class can travel and study for two years in foreign and Bible lands. About half the next class has entered the list for this tempting prize.

The Convention of Universalists in Maine have passed resolutions for bidding their Committee to exclude women from their ministry, and ordering them to accept candidates who are duly qualified without any distinction of sex. The Unitarian denomination have not passed any resolutions upon the subject, yet they have accepted the ministry of women and enrolled their names, in some cases, upon the official list of their clergy.

In a very remarkable address recently delivered in Geneva Father Hyacinthe has set forth his views of the true principle of Catholic reform. His principles are three: 1. Reform and not revolution. 2. Respect for traditional doctrine. 3.—The admission of disciplinary changes only after mature deliberation. He deprecated the formation of isolated churches, and recommended a union of the reformed Catholics of Switzerland, Germany, Italy and Holland. A full adhesion was given by him to the recent declarations of the old Catholic Synod at Bonn on confession and penance. The questions of confession, a liturgy in the language of the people, and the marriage of priests he would refer to a Swiss Synod. The address was received with great enthusiasm, and is considered as having placed the Genevese Reformed Catholic Church on a firmer basis than ever before.

One of the most remarkable instances of youthful precocity on record is that related by the charming writer of "Evenings with the Sacred Poets," concerning the author of our beautiful hymn—

"Jesus, and can it ever be
A mortal man ashamed of Thee?"

These lines were written by Thomas Green, of Ware, in the year 1774, when only ten years old. As Mr. Saunders says, "as a marvel of precocious talent, it deserves to rank with Milton's psalm, 'Let us with a gladsome mind,' written at the age of fifteen." One of our most inspiring hymns, which stirs the heart like the sound of a trumpet, is that commonly known as "Coronation." It is frequently found in our hymn books credited to a Mr. Duncan, and sometimes to Rowland Hill, with whom it is a great favorite. Its real author, however, was the Rev. Edward Perronet, a Dissenting clergyman in the time of the Wesleys. He was a traveling companion and kindred spirit with Charles Wesley, and it is pleasant to imagine them joyously singing and preaching their happy way through Southern England.

THE POST-OFFICE IMBROGLIO

We have no desire to continue the discussion of the principles violated and facts involved in the use made of our postoffice by those having control of it by virtue of an evil custom, but the false statements set afloat to bring innocent parties into disrepute and shield the guilty, makes it necessary that we should keep the facts before the public. Below is a sample of the stories in circulation:

The Toledo BLADE is opposed to the renomination of Gen. Sherwood, and brings forward the removal of McMaken in the midst of a term, and the appointment of Dowling as Postmaster of Toledo, as an act of Gen. Sherwood's not lightly to be overlooked. We had it from the best authority some months since, that Gen. Grant is alone responsible for the removal of McMaken; that he notified Gen. Sherwood that McMaken must go out, and that all he would concede to him (Sherwood) was the privilege of naming a successor. This information did not come from Gen. Sherwood, but from a gentleman wholly indifferent to Gen. Sherwood's claims or ambition, and not a resident of either this or the Toledo district. Gen. Sherwood was notified that no argument or influence would avail to save McMaken, and therefore it would be useless for him to say anything about it. If this is the case, Gen. Sherwood ought to be relieved of a responsibility which does not belong to him. We agree with the BLADE that the removal of McMaken was contrary to the customs of both parties and in direct violation of the civil service system.—*Sandusky Register.*

The above is no doubt a true statement of the case. It is just as we understood it at the time. The President had become convinced that he had been imposed upon by General Sherwood's predecessor in Congress, and prevailed upon to make an appointment upon such a statement as afterwards proved to be untrue, and feeling very indignant thereat, came to the conclusion to remove Mr. McMaken at all hazards, only conceding to Gen. Sherwood the privilege of naming a successor, as above stated.—*Napoleon Signal.*

Here we have the statement made direct, from the chief organ of the "ring," outside of Toledo, that the President removed McMAKEN from the postoffice because he was made to believe that he (McM.) was in some way connected with the alleged effort of SHERWOOD'S predecessor to sell the Government offices in this city. The shallowness of this pretense must be apparent to every person familiar with the history of McMAKEN'S appointment. When McMAKEN was appointed postmaster, and for weeks before, the President had in his possession all the charges preferred against Dr. PECK—his ears had been filled with the story in every shape in which it could possibly be presented to make it appear plausible and destroy the reputation and influence of Congressman P.—but evidently the President did not credit the statements of those who were seeking to retain their hold upon public patronage by destroying the character of their Representative in Congress, and McMAKEN was made postmaster upon the recommendation of citizens of Toledo, endorsed by their member of Congress. McMAKEN was endorsed by the people of Toledo, after all the charges against Dr. PECK were made public, and the President, with all these charges before him, endorsed McMAKEN by making him Postmaster. How absurd, then, to assume that the President has changed his mind about Dr. PECK'S transactions and seeks to punish the ex-Congressman by the removal of a faithful public officer, in violation of the Civil Service Rules, against the protest of the entire business men of Toledo, merely to spite said ex-member. Why did these men not invent a story, while at it, less discreditable to the President? There is no pretense that any new facts have come to light concerning the charges against Dr. PECK, but the effort is made to convince the people that the President has changed his views, and that he is exceedingly anxious to show his repentance by his works.

That this story is simply designed to deceive the people and remove their condemnation from those who concocted the story designed "to kill off" Dr. PECK, there can be no doubt. If the President did remove McMAKEN for the reason assigned, why did not Mr. SHERWOOD, who certainly knew the charge against McMAKEN to be false, protest against the proposed outrage and prevent its perpetration if possible? Why did he so hastily nominate Capt. DOWLING that the people had no knowledge of his purpose until the deed was accomplished? We are told that he supposed he was acting in accordance with the wishes of the people. What reason had he to entertain such a supposition when he had so studiously kept from the people both the purpose of the President to remove McMAKEN, and his own act of nominating DOWLING? No man in this city, conversant with politics, was surprised at DOWLING'S appointment. They were only surprised that the effort to remove McMAKEN was delayed so long, the public fully understanding and believing that an arrangement existed, prior to SHERWOOD'S election, for such removal and appointment. Whatever may be supposed, by persons outside of the city, nothing short of a statement from the President to the contrary can convince the people of Toledo that the appointment of DOWLING was not the consummation of a prior arrangement.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Ohio Republican Central Committee, held at Columbus on yesterday, was attended not only by most of the members of the Committee, but also by a large number of the leading Republicans of the State. There were present ex-Gov. NOYES, Senator SHERMAN, Representatives FOSTER, BUNDY, GARFIELD, LAWRENCE, and SHERWOOD, of the Congressional delegation, General GROSVENOR, and Senator CURTIS, of the Ohio Legislature, ex-Attorney General POND, and other prominent members of the party. It was decided to call the State Convention to meet on the 23d day of September, thus determining to make the canvass short, vigorous and effective. Speeches are made by Senator SHERMAN, Gov. NOYES, Messrs. BUNDY, LAWRENCE, GARFIELD, FOSTER, GROSVENOR, EGGLESTON and others, expressing the strongest convictions that victory will perch upon the Republican banner in the elections of 1874. The difficulties of the situation were candidly admitted and scrutinized, but at the worst estimate that could be made of them our prospects for success are very encouraging. The defeat of last fall has taught us not to be too sanguine of success, as to over-confidence we can trace the defeat of Gov. NOYES, and the election of a Democratic Legislature. The close counties, where the Republicans were in earnest, sent Republicans to the Legislature, but our losses occurred in the strong districts. The money panic of last year had its influence against the party in power. With better times this obstacle vanishes away. The action of the last Congress in retrenching expenses over twenty-seven millions of dollars, in providing for the financial relief of the country, and in perfecting, according to the demand of the times, the revenue system of the country, has met the approbation of the people. The action of the people in reference to the new Constitution will do much to settle some non-political questions which have threatened some distraction in our ranks. A strong hope was expressed by many that the contest should be strictly confined to legitimate political issues. The duty of so shaping the financial policy of the government as to bring the country gradually but surely to specie payments was strongly advocated. The Democratic party, in its State platforms, of various shapes, is, as usual, doing our cause good service. The Democracy of Maine and Indiana have already stultified and embarrassed their cause more than if they had kept silence. A strong determination was expressed to rally the whole strength of the party and make certain the election of our State ticket and to carry our usual proportion of the Congressional delegation into the next Congress.

GEN. SHERWOOD ONCE MORE

The Toledo *Commercial* cannot possibly do either a fair thing or a wise thing Gen. SHERWOOD having acknowledged frankly the entire justness of the BLADE'S position on the Postoffice question, we were disposed to leave the matter to the Republican electors of the District without further comment. But the *Commercial*, which is nothing if not disorganizing, is not content with this. Thursday morning's issue it undertakes to make Gen. SHERWOOD say what he did not say in his card. Speaking of the card, it says:

"It is simply a brief statement of facts, which, if not correct, can readily be controverted. And being correct, as we have no reason to doubt, it fully and completely exonerates Gen. Sherwood from the gross and wanton assaults made upon him in connection with the Toledo Postoffice—showing as it does, and as we had repeatedly stated, that that gentleman is not responsible for the charge in that office *and only for the choice made of the successor.* * * * It will be seen that he concedes that it *would have been wiser had he consulted more fully the wishes of the citizens of Toledo before recommending a personal friend for the place.* This, of course, does not necessarily imply that the appointment was not, in itself, a proper one; *but only that the manner of the appointment was unwise.*"

A weaker, thinner, more dish-watery mess was never offered the few much-afflicted readers of the *Commercial*. What the BLADE has insisted upon from the beginning is that a Representative has no right to use the offices of the district as his personal property to make or reward friends with them. Therefore, when Mr. McMAKEN was removed in the middle of his term, without cause, and Capt. DOWLING, who was Gen. SHERWOOD'S most useful friend, was put in his place, in the face of the indignant protest of the citizens of Toledo, we protested against it as a wrong. Gen. SHERWOOD acknowledges that it was unwise. He acknowledges it, and says he was deceived into the belief that it would be satisfactory to the people of Toledo. In short, Gen. SHERWOOD concedes all that is really important in the matter. There is but one question to be considered: Has Gen. SHERWOOD the right to fill the offices with useful personal friends and supporters against the expressed will of his constituents? This he did in the appointment of DOWLING, and his own words answer the question:

"I am frank to confess that the appointment of a personal friend to fill Mr. McMaken's place, without consultation with the citizens of Toledo was unwise."

He excuses himself by asserting that he was led to believe that DOWLING'S nomination would be satisfactory, but that is a matter with which the public has nothing to do. If Capt. DOWLING deceived him, let him settle it with Capt. DOWLING. The "manner of the appointment," that is, the forcing his useful friend upon the people against their will was wrong, and General SHERWOOD acknowledges it.

Gen. SHERWOOD is, let us say in all kindness, in more danger from his champion than from his assailant.

The *Commercial* refers to the appointment of a son of the editor of the BLADE to West Point, in this wise:

When the editor of the BLADE made up his mind that it was desirable to have a son educated at the public expense, instead of his own, he assumed that the West Point Cadetship was "the property of the Congressman, to be used for personal consideration among personal friends," *and without the knowledge of other parents in the District privately induced the selection of the said son, on the ground of "personal" claims as editor of the* BLADE.

Should we admit the truth of this, what position does it put Gen. SHERWOOD in before the "other parents" who had sons whom they desired to send to to West Point? The *Commercial* has made as strong a case against the Representative as we did. Is the *Commercial* the champion of a Representative who could be "privately induced" to appoint a boy "on personal grounds" "without the knowledge" of the other parents in the District who had aspiring sons? Verily, Gen. SHERWOOD had better stand at the muzzle of the *Commercial* than at the breech.

☞ Our correspondent, in mentioning the names of Republicans in the several counties of this district who would make useful members of Congress, named Hon. A. M. PRATT, of Bryan. The Bryan *Democrat* is therefore inclined to say:

Mr. Pratt is one of the very best men in Williams county. Genial, courteous, high-minded, an, we believe, strictly honest in public as well as private life. His nomination would be a credit to the party, and one of those cases, if we err not, eminently satisfactory to his constituents without regard to party.

A NEW ERA IN TRADE.

The arrival of the *Benson* at Cork, Ireland, on the 15th inst., with a cargo of grain taken aboard at Toledo, is a most significant event—an event which must be regarded as the commencement of a trade which is destined to develop into most wonderful proportions. The BLADE has long labored to call the attention of its readers to the fact that the St. Lawrence River affords almost an air line for direct shipments from Toledo to European ports, and to also point out the fact that here at the head of Lake Erie is the farthest Western point on this straight water-course. It is true, shipments may be made direct for Europe from Chicago and other ports on the lakes west and north of Toledo, but not without difficulties so great as to materially affect the profits.

Take Chicago as an example. While Toledo lies but about two hundred miles nearer the seaboard than Chicago, by a direct Railroad line, she is seven hundred miles nearer by water. In other words, a car loaded with grain at any point west of Chicago could unload at Toledo by running two hundred miles farther than would be required to deliver the same grain at Chicago, while the grain at Toledo would be seven hundred miles nearer the seaboard, by water, than at Chicago. It will be readily seen that grain may be carried two hundred miles by rail at less rates than it can be insured and carried seven hundred miles by water, to say nothing about the difference in time. While at present this difference in cost may not materially influence the shipment of grain, the time is coming when even a very small difference in expense and time must determine the channels of transportation.

It is true, there are extensive improvements necessary on this line before its importance can be fully developed. The Ship Canals must be enlarged and the outlet at the mouth of our Bay must be improved, but the successful trip of the *Benson* demonstrates the fact that vessels carrying 24,000 bushels of grain, may load at Toledo and unload in Europe on terms alike profitable to the shippers and the owners of the vessels. The people of Canada are enlarging their Canals and it will not be long ere vessels of much larger capacity will make the trip with ease. While the people of Canada and the Canadian Government are endeavoring to open this great natural highway for carrying the produce of the West and Northwest, it is humiliating to think that our Government, largely through the influence of those who would have the people of the West pay tribute to those living remote from this great thoroughfare, has extended no assistance or encouragement to a work of such vast importance to the producing sections of the country. New York, naturally enough, seeks to perpetuate her control of the trade between this country and Europe, but since she is about eight hundred miles out of the way, as compared with the St. Lawrence River route, she can scarcely hope to long continue her hold upon this trade. She has not taken a course calculated to gain the friendship of the people of the West and Northwest who are interested in this trade. She has taxed every bushel of grain sent through her Erie Canal three or four times the amount which was just and right. She has compelled the farmers of the West and Northwest to contribute to a fund—the Erie Canal fund—an amount sufficient every year to not only keep the Erie Canal in repairs, but to make up the deficiencies on all the other canals of the State. The farmers of the West and Northwest have been compelled to submit to this extortion, and they are not now in a humor to be reached by appeals from the extortioners to continue this contribution to the legitimate and proper expenses of the State of New York. New York, as we have remarked, may force a continuance of this trade for a time, but her policy in dealing with people of the West must undergo a radical change if she would preserve any considerable portion of this trade after the completion of improvements on the St. Lawrence route.

We have merely called attention to the influences which are at work to control this vast trade in the interest of New York, that the people of the West and Northwest may understand not only where their interests center, but where they must expect opposition. It requires no argument—only a glance at the map—to satisfy any person that the natural and cheap outlet for the produce of the Great West and Northwest, whether for New England or Europe, is by the St. Lawrence River. By opening up this route, rates of transportation may be at once secured which cannot fail to affect the value of every bushel of grain raised by the farmer. It insures fair rates by the Erie Canal and by all East and West Roads. Its importance cannot be over estimated, and yet Congress has been induced to encourage and aid almost every other line of transportation, no matter how visionary the scheme, to the entire neglect of this route, which alone affords the key to the cheap transportation problem.

For these considerations, and many others of a kindred character, we regard the trip just completed by the *Benson* as an event of special importance to the farmer, shipper, and business man of the West and Northwest. It demonstrates the fact that even with the present capacity of the ship canals, grain may be successfully and profitably shipped at Toledo for Europe. The trip can be made as quick as by any other route, with less cost for handling and storage. Every reduction thus made is so much added to the value of the grain to its producer. The gentlemen who have taken the lead in inaugurating this direct European trade and demonstrating its advantages, have evinced a proper conception of the interests of the people and full knowledge of the true remedy for exorbitant transportation tariffs. Their enterprise merits public approbation, and we know that in taking steps to demonstrate the feasibility of this trade, they have been actuated by motives entirely above those of a mercenary character. The inauguration of this new era of trade is of the greatest importance to Toledo, since it clearly points out her advantage in the future over any other city on the continent, standing as she does at the point where the producer and consumer must meet—where the farmer and the manufacturer must exchange products and where he great West and Northwest must look for the sale of their produce and the purchase of their merchandise.

SAFE AT CORK.

Our readers will remember that the schooner *Benson* loaded at this point with grain, a few weeks since, direct for Cork, Ireland. About the time this vessel passed out of the St. Lawrence Bay into the ocean, a terrible storm swept over that section and a large number of vessels were lost. It was reported that the *Benson* was probably among the destroyed, and the friends of Toledo's first venture in the shipment of grain direct to Europe were not a little concerned about her fate. A special dispatch, elsewhere given, announces the arrival of the *Benson* at Cork on Wednesday morning, the 15th inst. We congratulate Messrs. E. R. WILLIAMS & Co. upon this successful opening of direct grain trade with Europe. There is no reason why Western grain, destined for European ports, should not be successfully and profitably shipped direct from Toledo, as the farthest Western point on a direct water line to Liverpool.

☞ The Napoleon *Signal* first asserts that Toledo has no suitable man for Congress, and then charges the BLADE with opposition to any man who does not hail from Toledo. It is scarcely necessary for us to say that these statements are alike untrue, and manifest a disposition which we know is not consistent with the feelings of the Republicans of Henry county. The effort to prejudice the people of that county against Toledo, and the people of Toledo against that county, by such false representations, cannot be regarded as consistent with the best interests of the Republican party. Those who are using the *Signal* for certain purposes, would do well to be a little guarded. It may prove a source of weakness rather than strength.

☞ The Cincinnati *Times*, in referring to the repeal of the anti-beer ordinance at Washington C. H., this State, says:

Washington C. H., the birthplace of the temperance crusade, has lapsed into a worse condition, it would seem, than before the "movement" began. Yesterday, the town council repealed the beer ordinance, and a new saloon has been added to the old ones reopened. So long as the appetite for beer and whiskey exists, and the manufacture of these liquids continues, just so long it will be a very difficult thing to prevent the traffic. The experience of 25 years in the Eastern States, under circumstances as favorable to prohibition as anywhere exist, fully confirms this view of the case, and is not to be disregarded by those who labor for the suppression of the evils inevitably resulting from free traffic in intoxicating drinks.

☞ Dr. COWAN, of Ashland, Democratic nominee for Congress, is President of the Citizens' Bank of Ashland, and is said to be opposed to the more currency platform of the Convention which nominated him.

☞ HULL, of Defiance, is one of the many candidates for the Democratic Congressional nomination in the Lima District; but General RICE, of Putnam, has the inside track.

☞ The Democracy of the Fifth Congressional District hold their nominating Convention at Lima on the first day of September.

THE POSTOFFICE IMBROGLIO.

Card from Ex-Postmaster McMaken.

EDITOR BLADE: My name has been used quite freely, of late, in connection with the Toledo Postoffice, and since Representative Sherwood has given his version of my removal, I wish to ask him a few questions.

If Mr. Sherwood had nothing to do with my removal, which he now admits was wrong, why was it that he, prior to going to Washington, called upon parties in this city and made inquiries and remarks which induced them to notify me that "Sherwood is after your scalp?"

Why was it that Mr. Sherwood, when informed that the President had decided to make a change in the Toledo Postoffice, upon his own motion, and without the presentation of a single charge against me, did not notify me of the President's purpose?

Why did he secure the nomination of Captain Dowling prior to notifying any citizen of Toledo that a change was anticipated?

Why has Mr. Sherwood and his friends endeavored to create the impression that I was removed for cause, when they know that my record at the Department was good and that no charges were on file against me?

In brief; if I was not removed by Mr. Sherwood to give place to Capt. Dowling, in compliance with what was understood by the public to be a contract between the Representative and the ex Sheriff, for what was I removed?

Have I not a right to know why I was removed, prior to the expiration of my term of office?

E. V. MCMAKEN.

RAILWAYS

Bowling Green & Toledo.

We learn from the President of this Company, S. L. Boughton, Esq., that work will commence on the line of the Road, between Bowling Green and Tontogany, at once. During the coming week, a final survey and location of the line will be made, when grading will begin. It is believed the line can be graded in thirty days. Parties are procuring ties, arrangements are about perfected for the purchase of an engine and confidence is expressed that cars will be running the coming fall.

Ohio & Toledo Narrow Gauge.

Toledo is the objective point of about every Railroad enterprise, and the Ohio & Toledo Narrow Gauge, now under process of construction from Carrollton, countyseat of Carroll county, to Painesville, Lake county, is under fair state of progress. Toledo is regarded by the people of Northeastern Ohio as the point most desirable to reach for the future marketing of their coal, and this Road has been started at Carrollton with the determination that it shall be pushed through to this city. Youngstown, inspired by like views, is constructing a branch Road to connect with this Narrow Gauge, and those interested in the enterprise declare their ability to furnish Toledo with the best coal in the State, on the shortest line, and at rates with which Roads of the usual gauge cannot compete. This is certainly good news for Toledo, and we are assured that those pushing this enterprise have no thought of stopping short of direct connection with our city. This is certainly a wise step on their part, since there can be no doubt as to the fact that Toledo is destined to become the greatest coal market in the State.

The Henry County Treasury.

[From the Napoleon Signal.]

It appears that the county officers have fully determined to throw every obstacle in their power in the way to prevent a complete examination of county matters. Mr. Tressler knows nothing at all—not even if he ever had a settlement with the Auditor. Mr. Theek refuses to appear before the Committee with his books, and both claim the right to consult an attorney before answering any questions. Mr. Meckison, under the pretence that he was going to commence suit against the present Treasurer, got possession of some of the books of the Committee which he now refuses to return.

We have been one of those that have been slow to believe that any of our present officers have been robbing the Treasury, and have gained much odium from our friends thereby, but we must confess that this shuffling conduct is beginning to somewhat stagger our views on this point.

Columbus.

VOTE ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION—DUTY OF SHERIFFS.

COLUMBUS, O., July 18.—Inquiry having been made of the Secretary of State as to the manner of holding the election at which the new Constitution is to be voted upon, and as to the duty of sheriffs in regard to issuing proclamations of the election to the voters in the several counties, the Secretary, Mr. Wikoff, wrote to the Attorney General for his opinion, and has received a reply stating that the law requires that the election shall be held at the places and in the manner provided by law for the election of members of the House of Representatives, and that it is the duty of every sheriff fifteen days before any general and ten days before any special election to give public notification by proclamation of the time of holding such election. He is of the opinion that in this case a ten days' publication would be filling the requirements of the law, but out of abundant caution he advises a fifteen days notification.

THE TURF.

First Day's Races at the Driving Park—Both Postponed.

Thursday was the first day of the races at the Driving Park. As there was no indication of rain in the early part of the afternoon there was a large attendance, and every prospect of the horses making good time. But before either of the races were finished, the rain poured down in torrents, and two remaining heats were postponed until to-day at one o'clock, and then the regular programme will be followed.

In the three minute race the following horses entered. The names are given in the order in which they came in on the first heat:

Frank Rosewood, A. J. Oatman, Jackson, Mich.; Dan. Buck, W. Conant, Coldwater, Mich.; Burr, J. H. Williams, Toledo; Inchworm, Geo. Whitney, Brownhelm, O; Kentucky Clay, John Croker, Cleveland; Membrino Walker, ———; Discount, W. H. Boyer, Cleveland; Favorite, H. Sickles, Adrian, Mich., Sue Monday, S. Williams, Newark, O., and Dick Harvey, Harvey, Clyde, O., were distanced for running. Time, 2:46

In the second heat they came in in the following order: Membrino Walker 1st, Burr 2d, Kentucky Clay 3d, Frank Rosewood 4 h, Inchworm 5th, Dan Buck 6th, Discount 7th, Favorite 8th. Time, 2:40.

The following is the order in which they come in in the third heat: Membrino Walker 1st, Inchworm 2d, Burr 3d, Rosewood 4 h, Kentucky Clay 5th, Dan Buck 6 h, Discount 7 h, Favorite distanced for running. Time, 2:45¾.

At the close of the third heat the judges, Messrs. Root, Wallace, Geo. Tayer and E. A. Stevens, announced that the 3 minute race would be postponed until one o'clock this afternoon.

The second race for 2:33 horses had been called, and the following named horses came on the track and trotted the first heat, passing under the line as follows: Tom Britton, J. H. Williams, Toledo, 1st; Frank Brown, Newark, O., 2d; Frank J., J. A. Bachelor, Coldwater, Mich., 3d; Tom Hunter, J. A. Hunter, Clyde, O., 4 h.

At the second heat Tom Britton came in 1st, Frank Brown 2d, Frank J 3d, Tom Hunter 4 h. Time, 2:41¾. The race was postponed at this point until 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The following horses have been entered for the races to-day:

SECOND DAY—2:39 CLASS—$500.

Wm. T. Campbell, Toledo, O., b. m. Ruth.
Geo. Whitney, Brownhelm, O., b. m. Ohio Girl.
C. H. Bonton, Lancaster, O., w. g. Snow Storm, formerly Grey Sam.
John Cooker, Cleveland, O., Lady Grey.
A. W. Allen, Indianapolis, Ind., s. g. Captain Jack.

SAME DAY—2:27 CLASS.

W. H. Mitchell, Port Huron, m. b. g. Harry Mitchell.
J. A. Batchelor, ——, b. g. John H.
J. H. Williams, Toledo, b. g. Tom Britton.
John Demass, Detroit, M., b. m. Mollie.
W. H. Crawford, Indianapolis, b. m. Annie Collins.
John Croker, Cleveland, b. g. Ohio Boy.
W. H. Boyce, " b. g. Little Mack.
W. B. Fisk, Coldwater, m., s. g. General Sherman.

The Park will undoubtedly be thronged with spectators to-day as the horses are generally very well-known, and some fine trotting is expected. Milvers edi's Band will be in attendance and will discourse sweet music between the heats.

Friday afternoon was the second day of the races, which are being held at the Driving Park on Adams street. As the weather was very pleasant the attendance was much larger than on the first day. The rain of Wednesday night was of great benefit to the track, although it was a little heavy yesterday.

Before the regular races of the day were commenced, the last heats of the first day's races, which were postponed on account of the rain, were trotted, with the following result: Membrino Walker, 1st; Frank Rosewood 2d, Dan Buck 3d, Kentucky Clay 4th, Inchworm 5 h, Burr 6 h, and Discount 7th. Membrino Walker took the first money, Frank Rosewood 2d and Burr 3d.

In the 2:33 Race, the horses came in in the last heat in the following order: Tom Britton 1st, Frank J. 2d, Tom Hunter 3d.

The summary of both he races are as follows:

Burr	3	2	3	6
Inchworm	4	5	2	5
Sue Monday	D	D		
Frank Rosewood	1	4	4	2
Dick Harvey	D			
Favorite	8	8	D	
Kentucky Clay	5	3	5	4
Discount	7	7	7	7
Dan Buck	2	6	6	3
Membrino Walker	6	1	1	1
Time—2:48, 2:53½, 2:45¾.				
2:33.				
Frank J.	3	3	1	1
Tom Britton	1	1	2	3
Frank Brown	2	2	3	D
Tom Hunter	4	4	4	2
Time—2:41, 2:44¾, 2:45, 2:41¾, 2:42¾.				

After these races were finished, the regular programme of the day was trotted. The first was the 2:39 Race, which was won by Lady Turpin, owned by John Crawford, Grand Rapids, Michigan. The second money went to Ruth, of Toledo; third to Lady Gray, of Cleveland.

In the 2:27 Race, Little Mack won the first money; Mollie, of Detroit, second, and John H. the third.

SUMMARY.

2:39 Race.	Purse, $500			
Ruth	1	2	2	4
Ohio Girl	5	4	5	3
Snow Storm	3	3	3	5
Lady Grey	4	5	4	2
Captain Jack	6	6	6	6
Lady Turpin	2	1	1	1
Time—2:44, 2:41¾, 2:44¾, 2:45.				

2:27 Race.	Purse, $500				
Harry Mitchell	3	3	6	5	6
John H	1	7	7	7	7
Mollie	5	2	1	2	2
Annie Collins	6	6	2	6	5
Ohio Boy	4	4	4	3	4
Little Mack	2	1	3	1	1
General Sherman	7	5	5	4	3
Time—2:34½, 2:34¾, 2:35½, 2:36.					

THIRD DAY.

The following horses have been entered in the 2:50 race to-day:

J. H. Williams, Toledo, O., S. G. Burr.
Geo. Whitney, Brownhelm, O., b. g. Inchworm.
D. P. Livermore, Wauseon, O., b. g. Hoosier Boy.
J. A. Oatman, Jackson, Mich., br. g. Frank Rosewood, formerly W. Wright.
F. J. Harvey, Clyde, O., Dick Harvey.
H Sickles, Adrian, Mich., g m. Favorite.
John Croker, Cleveland, O., b. s. Kentucky Clay.
Wm. Conant, Coldwater, Mich., br. g. Dan Buck.

After the above race there will be one free to all, for a purse of $500, for which the following entries have been made:

J. A. Batchelor, b. g. John H.
Capt. Pridgeon, Detroit, b g. Fred Hooper.
T. J. Sullivan, Detroit, b. m. Belle.
W. H. Crawford, Indianapolis, b. m. Annie Collins.
W. B. Fisk, Coldwater, Mich., gr. g. Gen. Sherman.

The meeting will close with a pacing race, in which the following named horses have been entered:

Robert Navararre, Monroe, Mich., ch. g Jim.
W. H. Crawford, Indianapolis, rn. g. Copper Bottom.
G. W. Wilson, Cleveland, O., s. g. Sorrel Frank.
Nardo Harrold, Newark, O., b. g. Rattling Jim.
Frank Warralow, Carey, O., g. g. Cotton Picker.
S. Barnes, Mt. Vernon, O., cr. m. Queen of the West.
Chas. Dunham, Detroit, Mich., John McNair.
G. H. Smith, Steubenville, O., br. g. Sleepy George.
A. W. Allen, Indianapolis, Ind., bk. g. Sealskin.

Friday was the last and best day of the three, during which the races have been held. The weather was every thing that could be asked for, the spectators were numerous, the horses were all in good condition and the track was not as heavy as in the past two days. Milvers edi's silver and reed band furnished excellent music between the heats, thus adding very much to the enjoyment. Shortly after three o'clock the judge called up the

FIRST RACE,

which was for a purse of $500, with six horses entered. They came up to the score in the following order: Hoosier Boy, Inchworm, Kentucky Clay, Burr, Frank Rosewood and Membrino Walker. Membrino Walker won the race in three straight heats, Frank Rosewood coming in second and Inchworm third. The following is the

SUMMARY.

2:50 Race.	$500 Purse.		
Membrino Walker	1	1	1
Frank Rosewood	3	2	2
Inchworm	2	3	3
Burr	4	4	dr.
Kentucky Clay	5	5	4
Hoosier Boy	6		dist
Time, 2:44¼, 2:47¾, 2:42½.			

The next race was the "free for all," in which the following horses were entered, scoring for the first heat in the order named: Fred Hooper first, Belle second, John H. third, Annie Collins fourth and General Sherman fifth. Fred Hooper won the race in three straight heats, General Sherman coming in second, and John H. third. The following is the

SUMMARY.

Free for all.	$500 purse.		
Fred Hooper	1	1	1
Gen'l Sherman	4	2	2
John H	2	3	3
Annie Collins	5	4	4
Belle	3	5	dr
Time, 2:31¾, 2:32¾, 2:31.			

The last and best race of the meeting was the pacing race. The following horses were entered: Copperbottom, Cotton Picker, Queen of the West, Sorrel Frank, Sleepy George, Sealskin and George McNair, and they were assigned positions in the order in which they are named. It was seen at the first that this race was between Sleepy George, Sealskin and George McNair, and when the first heat was finished Sealskin came in first, George McNair second, and Sleepy George third. Sleepy George won the next three heats, and was declared the winner of the race.

SUMMARY.

Pacing Race.	$500 purse.			
Sleepy George	3	1	1	1
Sealskin	1	2	2	2
John McNair	2	3	3	3
Queen of the West	4	4	5	4
Sorrel Frank	5	5	4	5
Time, 2:31, 2:28¾, 2:32½, 2:34¾.				

This meeting has been one of the most successful that has ever been held here, and those having the management deserve great credit for conducting it with as little confusion on the part of spectators, and hard feeling among the owners and drivers as there was.

CAPT. ORR RESIGNS.

The Chief Justice Waite Goes Out This Morning Under a New Commander.

The friends of Capt. G. W. ORR, which embraces the entire community, will be pained to learned that the condition of his health is such as to imperatively demand that he should rest. He has at last recognized this, and on the 14th inst. he tendered his resignation as captain of the *Chief Justice Waite*, which was only accepted temporarily. The captain has done long and arduous service upon the lakes, and how worthily, the united voice of all who ever traveled with him can testify. He worked hard last winter in fitting the *Waite* out, and the opening of the season was unusually laborious.

The *Waite* went out this morning under the command of Captain EDWARD MCNELLY, a young gentlemen of pronounced ability in his profession, who will prove in every way worty of his magnificent vessel.

THE BETHEL EXCURSION.—The excursion to Grosse Isle Friday, for the benefit of the Bethel, was one of the most successful—in cash receipts and unalloyed pleasure—yet projected this season. Seven car loads left this city, and Adrian sent out two more, making nine car loads in all. The excursionists reached Grosse Isle at about ten o'clock, where those from this city remained until six, reaching home at nine o'clock in the evening. The Island is one of the most charming spots in the vicinity of Detroit, and the excursionists were delighted with their visit and the arrangements for their pleasure. Grounds are handsomely fitted up for picnic parties, provided with a large platform, seats, swings, beautifully shaded, in the line of cool breezes, and while retired from, yet in close proximity to the outer world. The Episcopal society on the Island loaned the excursionists their church organ, and music, social converse, a la roll along the shore, in the groves, and along the handsome streets, a ride on the River, &c., caused time to fly so quickly by that the excursionists voted to tarry and return to the city at nine instead of five o'clock in the evening. Father BEATTY called the attention of the excursionists, a the island, to the fact that many regard railroad men as a hard hearted, unsympathizing set of men, but he assured them that this was a mistake—that many of our Railroad managers are most devout Christian men, and remarked that he never found them unwilling to extend aid, even beyond anything which he had a right to expect, in forwarding religious work in behalf of Railroad employes, seamen, and all classes of people. On his motion, therefore, the excursionists unanimously voted thanks to General Superintendent PAINE, of the L. S. & M. S. Road; to Division Superintendent CURTIS and BLODGETT, of the same Road; to Superintendent of Telegraph, KLINE, same Road; to President COX and Superintendent BRADLEY, of the T., W. & W. Road; to Superintendent EDWARDS, of the Canada Southern, and the other Railroad officers who kindly and generously furnished the facilities for the excursion, and thus assisted in providing needed funds for carrying forward the Bethel work.

THE MONROE STREET RAILROAD.—Mr CHAS. HATHAWAY, of Cleveland, a well-known contractor in street railroad building, will commence work on this road Monday morning, with 40 men. The road will be extended at once to the Brick Churches, and will be a great convenience to that rapidly growing part of the city.

THE FIRST GRAPES GROWN AT PUT-IN-BAY.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer*'s correspondent at Put-in-Bay, says: "A new love is apt to be intense, I know; yet, making due allowance for that, I do think I never saw a lovelier spot than this. Nature rarely needs adornment from art, and certainly does not need it here. In a drive over this island you are seldom out of sight of water, and are never out of sight of grapes to the left of you, in front of you, and everywhere. I never saw so many, not even on the vine-clad hills around our own city. And in this connection I believe I must tell a story which Mr. Vroman told me. Three or four years before his death Mr. Longworth came here, and went fishing with Vroman, somewhere about Starve Island. They had remarkable success, catching over two hundred fish during the day's sport. When Mr. Longworth went away he gave Mr. Vroman $10, and said, "I think this would be a good place for grapes. When I get home I will send you up a thousand grape roots, and you plant them." Mr. Longworth sent the roots, and Mr. Vroman planted them. The yield was abundant, but it was the same case as the man who had the elephant. Mr. Vroman did not know what to do with them. When a vessel stopped in the harbor, he would tell the sailors to go in and help themselves. He had no use for them. One day a gentleman came along who had been in the business and knew the value of the crop, and offered him ten cents a pound for his grapes, delivered at the dock. The bargain was closed. That year he realized $8,000 from his grapes, and the following year over $3,000. So that Mr Longworth may be fairly credited as the father of Island-grape growing. Those were the first grapes grown on any island.

THE VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—The Coroner's Jury in the case of the death of MICHAEL SCHMIDT, has been engaged in hearing testimony since Monday morning last. Wednesday morning and afternoon GOTLIEB ACKERMAN and JOHN KOCH gave their testimony, after which the jury considered together and finally returned a verdict that the deceased, MICHAEL SCHMIDT, came to his death from the effects of a wound in the right thigh, inflicted by a knife in the hands of JOHN KOCH.

KOCH is still in custody. FRED. SIMONS and the MOELLER boys are out on bail, SIMONS at $1,000, and GEO. MOELLER at $500.

This morning GOTLIEB ACKERMAN was charged with stabbing with intent to wound, assault with intent to murder and manslaughter. JOHN KOCH was charged with stabbing with intent to wound, assault with intent to murder, stabbing with intent to murder and manslaughter. The Moeller boys were arranged on a charge of assault and battery. The case will come up next Tuesday morning before Judge HOWE, in the Police Court.

NEW CHURCH ENTERPRISE.—Yesterday evening, a meeting was held of persons interested in the Calvary Mission of Trinity Church, on Broadway. A permanent organization was effected, and the following named persons were elected the Provisional Vestry: JOHN T. HUNTLEY, EDWIN MORGAN, JOSEPH SEELEY, FRANK S. THORN, BENJAMIN M. STEVENS, ROBERT MCARAN, SENTER S. PARKER, WILLIAM T. HALL and WILLIAM B. HALL. A subscription list was opened for a church edifice, and a liberal sum was at once pledged. Much interest was manifested by all present, and the prospects is decidedly encouraging.

PRISONER ESCAPED.—It will be remembered that a few days ago the BLADE published an account of the robbery of a boy named ERNST MAYER, while he was riding on a freight car. The brakesman who robbed him was taken to Fremont, where the trial was to have been had. While going into the Court room Rice, the brakesman, struck the officer who had him in charge a heavy blow in the stomach, which completely doubled him up. Rice then ran away, and although pursued by a large crowd, has not as yet been recaptured.

REMANDED.—WALTER KINSLOW, who had been committed to jail by order of a Justice of the Peace in Manhattan, on the charge of shooting THOMAS GARRY with intent to wound, was yesterday morning granted a

Farm Garden and House.

Treating Sandy Soil.

My observation of the treatment of sandy soil has shown me that it can be successfully done, and without any unusual efforts. I myself have treated such land, and seen it done to a considerable extent on the borders of the North Woods, particularly on the John Brown Tract, where the soil is of a yellow or grayish sandy nature, appearing to the eye to be all sand. Yet the forests that have grown upon it show that there is something more than sand. They have furnished the soil with some humus, and there is also some clay. Your correspondent's land is probably of a similar nature, containing some vegetable and other material necessary to growth, else it could not have grown "scrub oak" and "pine."

Such soil is treated successfully simply by the common means of improvement, barnyard manure, green crops and other fertilizers. There is sufficient clay with the sand for a basis. The manure applied acts chemically upon the sand, releasing plant food, besides pushing forward the crop. The main point is the mode of application. In no case plow under the manure. The point is to keep it where the plant is, which in a sandy soil, being loose and porous, is difficult. If not taken up by the plant in a given time, it (in its downward course) will be lost. It is folly then to put it down at once by the plow, which is aiding its disappearance. Neither will it do to apply in the fall, particularly if done early, and leave there till spring, when the crop is sown. Some of the strength will wash down and get beyond the reach of the roots; the latter growth will have but little left to benefit it. If a heavy coat of manure is given, there will be more growth, also more loss. The point is to apply the manure when the grain is sown, mixing manure, seed and soil with the harrow, a light harrow being preferable.

To seed to grass or clover the same rule holds. It will not do to well to apply the manure in the fall, either with the wheat crop sown, or for land then prepared and sown in the spring. Timothy may be sown with the wheat if put in early, or better in the spring as early as the manure can be applied and the land sown, to be harrowed in lightly. Never omit to cover the seed in sandy soil. The seeding started, it can be kept growing by yearly applications of top-dressing till a good sod is established. Sheep will help to do this. The sod turned down lightly, not exceeding four inches—three or three and a half being better—a crop of grain can be raised, with or without additional manure. But the year following manure must be added when her grand is sown or the land put to grass or clover, light ploughing being continued so as to keep the fertility at the surface. It must be kept there as much as possible always in sandy soil. The principle is too obvious to be misunderstood. And sod is an excellent material for this, being well distributed through the surface soil, and held there longer by the time occupied in its decomposition. For this reason also raw manure has an advantage, letting loose gradually its substance.

In this way the land can be worked right along profitably, and improved all the while, with but little of the fertility lost that is applied. A heavy dressing would lose more of the manure. Hence light and frequent applications is the true theory. I found it also the practice in sections I have visited where the land is hilly. Parts of Steuben county, N. Y., are of this character, where I first got my ideas of the treatment of such soil.

But the attention to the land must not be remitted, else it will soon go back to its original state, when trees or deep-rooting plants alone can retain a footing. It is, however, easy to keep up the land after the start is well made. All that is necessary is to cultivate shallow, and feed the soil at the surface. The advantage of such land is, besides its perfect drainage, that it can be worked early, thus getting the benefit of the winter moisture, and of an early growth, so as to shade the ground, and thus protect it from the hot sun and the drying winds, which otherwise would deprive it readily of its moisture, it being less capable of withstanding drouth than other land. I have been much surprised at the sight of land in the town of Salisbury, and bordering on the North Woods, where crops of grain, grass and clover rose dark and thick, and on soil that not many years ago was barren. It is made really profitable, and industriously so. There is another advantage that may be realized in the improvement of light sandy soil that may be mentioned here. It is the use of compost, in which a large ingredient is soil, and that soil clay. If clay is accessible, it may be used largely—three or four or more parts to one of manure. This will retain all the strength of the manure, make a superior dressing to mix with the compost and hold the fertility. A few heavy dressings will give permanence to the soil, and in the long run it will be found to pay.—*F. G., in Cin. Country.*

Balky Horses.

Yelling and whooping on the part of the trainer or driver, overloading, sore shoulders or ill-fitting collars—these are the causes that make horses balk. But if you have a horse or colt that balks, while you cannot without a personal knowledge of the subject, tell you what to do, I can tell what not to do—never whip. If he balks, go, let him stand still and think it out, and after a few moments' reflection, and a few tosses of his head, he will often go on of his own accord. Or, if this does not answer, get out of the wagon and pat him, and talk to him gently. A horse is very susceptible to kindness. I have known more than one vicious horse gentled into good behavior by a few pats from a lady's hand on the arched neck and veined muscle. Sometimes it is well to loosen a strap or start a buckle. I have known the act of unbuckling and rebuckling the animal to answer the purpose. If both his attention is called off in another direction, you see, he changed the current of his thought, and broke up his purpose and determination to balk. For this same reason, an apple or a bunch of grapes from the roadside, or a handful of oats, or a few kernels of corn, will often accomplish what an hour of beating could never effect. The truth is, a man must govern himself before he can hope to govern other animals. A man flushed with passion, his brain inflamed with heated blood, his eyes blazing with rage, is not in a condition to act coolly; and it is just this thinking coolly that is, above all else, needed in breaking and controlling horses. Hence a man who is cross with horses, and has no experience in teaching them, is one of the most dangerous a man can have, unless to love the colt he is teaching; one who is not utterly depraved in whom loving on the caresses of affection, no matter how humble the object of it may be. His employment makes it necessary for him to think; and this keeps meditation, which might otherwise have no employment, alive. The languages of men is not, as many pious and ignorant people imagine, all slang. Correct society are felt in the groom's room, and resolutions are held upon the issues of which the health and safety of property depend. Plans are formed, and methods of procedure laid, upon which fame and vast sums of money come and go. Faults of character and errors of conduct are corrected, and the truest doctrines of human life are taught. All that is necessary is to cultivate shallow, and feed the soil at the surface. The advantage of such land is, besides its perfect drainage, that it can be worked early, thus getting the benefit of the winter moisture, and of an early growth, so as to shade the ground, and thus protect it from the hot sun and the drying winds, which otherwise would deprive it readily of its moisture, it being less capable of withstanding drouth than other land. I have been much surprised at the sight of land in the town of Salisbury, and bordering on the North Woods, where crops of grain, grass and clover rose dark and thick, and on soil that not many years ago was barren. It is made really profitable, and industriously so. There is another advantage that may be realized in the improvement of light sandy soil that may be mentioned here. It is the use of compost, in which a large ingredient is soil, and that soil clay. If clay is accessible, it may be used largely—three or four or more parts to one of manure. This will retain all the strength of the manure, make a superior dressing to mix with the compost and hold the fertility. A few heavy dressings will give permanence to the soil, and in the long run it will be found to pay.—*F. G., in Cin. Country.*

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all other branches of industry, the horseman discovers that he is the point from which one current goes forth and another enters in. He bestows and he receives; he educates, and is educated; and the life which so many thoughtless people despise, closes, as in the case of Hiram Woodruff—the upright in art and act—with honor, and a fame which can fall only when kindness toward animals and integrity among men, are regarded as of no account.—*Murray's Perfect Horse.*

Curiosities of Bee Culture.

Thomas Boltus relates an instance of some thieves who stole the silver box containing the consecrated wafers. One of the wafers was placed under a hive, and the bees immediately took it up to a high room and built a box of white wax for it. After this they sang sweetly, beyond description, arousing their owner, who, with a light, went out and found them at it. The bishop was sent for and, lifting up the hive, the cause of all this was discovered, as related above. And then he goes on to tell how the box was carried to the church, and invalids resorting there were cured of all kinds of diseases.

Another story from the "School of the Eucharist" relates how a covetous peasant laid a Host among his bees, to bring all his neighbors' bees. The bees came, but not to make honey. They began to sing praises and built a chapel, put an altar up and laid the consecrated wafer upon it. When the peasant came out to see how his device was working, the angry bees flew out and stung him nearly to death.

A story in the "Lives of the Saints" tells of a thief who stole St. Medard's bees. The bees left the hive and pursued the thief, stinging him unmercifully, until he was obliged to take back the hive and beg St. Medard's pardon, when they immediately left him.

What a fine thing it would be if bees in these times would do likewise. But enough of this.

The Grecians regard bees as an omen of future eloquence. It is related of Pindar, the great lyric poet, that when he was going to Thepsia, being worried with the heat, he fell asleep a short distance from the public road. While he slept a swarm of bees wrought honey on his lips. This induced him to write poetry.

Stanley, in his history of philosophy, relates a similar story about Plato. While he was an infant his father went to Hymettus to sacrifice to the Muses, taking his wife and child along. The child was laid in a thicket of myrtles, when a swarm of bees made a honeycomb in his mouth.

It is related of St. Ambrose that, while an infant, lying asleep one day in an open court, a swarm of bees flew about him, alighting upon him, and some crept in and out of his mouth and finally flew away. This was regarded as a sign of future greatness.

The Most Profitable Crop.

The Department of Agriculture asked its correspondents: "What branch of agriculture has been most profitable in your county this year?"

Generalizing very briefly the results of this investigation, as to the industries popularly esteemed most productive, local preferences are as follows: In Maine, hay occupies the first place and dairy husbandry the second; hay and stock-rising are of equal importance in New Hampshire; dairy husbandry stands high in its predominance in Vermont; in Massachusetts, hay first, market gardening next; the garden and the dairy divide the honors in Rhode Island; and tobacco stands first in Connecticut. These is much diversity in New York, but dairy husbandry is far in advance, being the choice of one-third of the counties. There is much variety in New Jersey, though market gardening stands first. In Pennsylvania, manufacturing and mining make a varied production most popular, few counties indicating very decided preferences, though wheat (as few would suppose) holds the first place in one sixth of the counties. In Delaware, tobacco; in Maryland, tobacco and fruit growing. Of more than fifty Virginia counties expressing decided preferences, 16 favor tobacco, 9 "mixed husbandry," 6 corn, 5 stock raising, 5 market gardening, and others pea-nuts, sheep husbandry, fruit growing and wheat in North Carolina corn stands numerically before cotton. In Florida sugar-cane is preferred, while cotton predominates in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and in Texas. In Arkansas corn stands first, and in Tennessee hay and corn are preferred. In West Virginia, corn and stock growing; in Kentucky, tobacco and corn; in Ohio great diversity appears—sheep husbandry, corn, general cropping, wheat, hay and fruit growing; and in Michigan a similar variety—wheat, dairying and fruit growing. Corn is king in Indiana and hay prime minister. Corn is also first in Illinois, and wheat next. In Minnesota, wheat; in Wisconsin, wheat and the dairy; in Iowa and Missouri, stock growing, corn and wheat. The order in Kansas and Nebraska is wheat, stock growing and corn. In California, wheat, sheep husbandry and fruit growing. In Oregon, wheat and stock growing.

Construction of Fish Ponds.

Dr. J. H. Slack says, in the *Tribune*: Use no wood whatever. I have had an extended and expensive experience in regard to fish ponds, and have always found that stone or brick is cheapest in the end. In building a dam, I first lay up a line of brick extending to within an inch or two of the top of the dam. Now pile your dirt on each side of the wall, and you can bid defiance to the muskrats, which have often in one night destroyed the accumulated fishes of years. Do not trust to plank; the vermin seem rather to enjoy eating their way through them. The proportions of the dam should be as follows: Let the breadth on the top equal the height, and the base be three times the height. Thus if your dam is ten feet high, let the width of the top be ten feet and that of the base thirty feet. Face the entire way with stone or brick and let it extend to the bottom of the pond. Place at the outlet two sets of screens of galvanized iron wire, the uppermost being for the purpose of catching any leaves, sticks, etc., which may find their way into the pond, the lower to prevent the escape of the fishes. One inch mesh for the upper and one half inch for the lower will be about right. Arrange these so that they can be readily removed and cleaned, and then keep them clean.

Preparing Hives for Bees.

One of the exploded theories that is likely soon to rank with the foolish practice of informing bees of each death that might occur in the family of the keeper, and that other silly practice of blowing tin horns and beating tin pans in swarming time, is the supposition among a good many that a hive must be washed with salt and water and rubbed with sweet herbs, to make it a fit habitation for bees.

We have ourselves, at various times, when pressed for time, not having a clean hive at hand, used hives that were not only dirty from the remains of former comb and moldy wax, but also musty. In every case the bees took to them kindly, and there was no trouble experienced from this course therefore. Nevertheless, we always advise cleaning every hive as soon as from any cause it becomes uninhabited by bees. What the Western Rural believes is that it is entirely unnecessary to use anything but clear water, or soap and water, to clean bee hives, without the intervention of salt and odors of any kind.

CHICAGO AGAIN IN ASHES.

Twenty Squares Burned

LOSS, $4,000,000 TO $6,000,000.

On the afternoon and evening of the 14th inst., Chicago, Illinois, was visited by another most disastrous conflagration, resulting in the destruction of from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 worth of property. The following dispatches given in the order of their reception, chronicle the progress and extent of the fire:

This afternoon, about half past four o'clock, a fire started in some small frame houses near Fourth avenue and Polk street, Chicago, Ill. It was at first blown southward, but the wind soon shifted, and by sunset the wind blew a gale from the South, sending the fire toward the central part of the city.

At 6½ o'clock, the fire had almost made a clean sweep to the corner of Third avenue and Polk street, burning up the homes of thousands of people. At the above corner, the Fire Department commenced the process of blowing up buildings with gunpowder, but the buildings experimented with were but small wooden affairs, and could only have the effect of making a quicker blaze from them, and the wind, blowing as it does, very fresh from the southwest. The fire is now on the verge of the fire line of our big fire, at Harrison street. The west side of Wabash avenue is now in a full blaze, which takes many a stately building in its course, which offered a haven of refuge in the winter of 1871. The fire is just immediately in the rear of the First Baptist Church, and should that structure go down, the fire will have a clear sweep to northward and eastward, and the Exposition building will in all likelihood be the final prey of the flames, and as that is immediately on the Lake shore, there will be nothing farther for the flames to feed upon, provided we have the good fortune not to have a change of wind.

As predicted in a previous dispatch, the fire has swept into and over the elegant First Baptist Church, on Wabash avenue, and what was this evening before sundown, one of the most elegant and costly church edifices in our city, is now but a smouldering heap of ruins.

As it was very evident from the course of the fire and the strength of the wind at about half past six o'clock, the postoffice was doomed, General McArthur, our Postmaster, made arrangements to remove the mails to a place of safety and all needed teams were at once pressed into service by him and by eight o'clock the last loaded wagon had left the building and the place that had been the depository of the United States mails centering here was deserted forever, for at ten minutes of eight the building first caught, and by half-past eight it was a mass of flames.

The wind by 8 o'clock had almost died away, which assisted our Fire Department greatly in becoming master of the situation. At the corner where the postoffice was situated, Wabash avenue and Harrison street, the very point where our previous great fire was stopped, our firemen seemed inspired with superhuman efforts to prevent it from spreading into the rebuilt district, and here it was that all their engines were concentrated to bar its future progress. The building on the southeast corner was a large brick dwelling house, and by making a bulwark of this against the ever on coming sheets of flame, the prospect of holding this building and saving it, and thereby preventing the progress of the fire through to Michigan avenue was really quite flattering at half past eight o'clock, whereas the northeast corner of these streets occupied by the postoffice, was then a mass of flames. However, as a very high and heavy brick building adjoined the postoffice on the north, there is no doubt that the spread of the fire north on Wabash avenue from this point, has been checked.

Among the buildings destroyed on the east side of Wabash avenue was the church building formerly occupied by the congregation of Robert Laird Collyer. It seems singular that this conflagration should be checked where the previous big fire was checked, and that the very building spared by the previous fire should be one of the last to succumb this time. The mails were all removed to the sub-station on the corner of West Washington and Halstead streets.

Between Eldridge Court and Harrison streets, on the east side of Wabash avenue, some dozen handsome buildings were destroyed, while along the whole of the west side of the street, between these limits, every building was leveled with the ground, and looking westwardly the same dead level of ruins was presented, so vividly observed on the memory of the people of Chicago.

Contrary to the hopeful expectations expressed at 8:30 o'clock, the fire gained upon the Fire Department. In spite of all the efforts of our whole Fire Department the fire, at 10:30 had progressed northward and taken in the block, on the east side of State street, which were low wooden buildings, and on Wabash avenue, north from Harrison, one block and a half, taking in both sides of the street, and working over along on Michigan avenue, towards the north.

The fire originated in a paint manufacturing shop, on the corner of 12th and Clark streets. Some workmen were mixing paint, and an explosion occurred which ignited the building.

At 12:10 o'clock, the wind being westerly, the fire was confined to very near Van Buren street on the north. The Gilbert & Sampson furniture warehouses, on Wabash avenue, running through to State street, were on fire, but with a fair prospect of subduing it.

The Gardner House, before mentioned as being burned, should have been the Michigan Avenue Hotel, which is situated on the Congress street, and the Gardner is safe, as are also some half dozen large stores on the east side of Wabash avenue south of Van Buren street. The building occupied by the Sauerman Hard Marble Company, corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, occupied in the upper stories by the Art Gallery, Matsch, although building to the north and south of it have succumbed to the flames. Van Buren street seems to be about the northern limit of the fire, although some buildings were destroyed of that. There being only the Lake to the east of the hotel fire, with the wind tending further toward it, has done a large share toward making our losses lighter than would otherwise have been the case. The fire appears now to be principally confined to the Michigan Avenue Hotel, and when that is finally burned down there will be little else but ruins to mark the course of to-day's fire.

The following are among the largest losers:

Jewish Synagogue	$ 30,000
Queen's Chapel	[illegible]
Adelphi Theatre	[illegible]
St. James Hotel and furniture	100,000
Pavilion	30,000
Fire Baptist Church	100,000
Church of the Messiah	35,000
Olivet Baptist Church (colored)	40,000

There was a still southwest breeze, so that by the time the flames had consumed the small dwellings, stores and boiling fluid with oil, paint and rags, and reached Rush street, where there were substantial business houses, they were like the heat of a furnace and all-consuming in their power. Thus the conditions for a great conflagration were not wanting. Fortunately, after burning up nearly 20 blocks and destroying the First Baptist church, two other church buildings, the Postoffice, the Michigan Avenue and St. James Hotels, Inter Oceanic and other elegant blocks erected after the fire of '71, and a number of fine residences, the flames were stayed, at the very doors of the heaviest business blocks and the three or four of the best hotels.

The Tribune says, editorially: Every cool-headed observer of the fire must have felt that we had paid a light penalty for allowing our magnificent business centre to be surrounded with wooden rookeries. All have come off cheap. The great gilded martyr around which the logs have been so profusely piled has not yet been burned to death. Perhaps this small calamity will show how to save it, and perhaps not. There are now some 60 acres of burned territory between the faggots and the victim. This gap may be the means of saving what is left. If so, let us thank God. The predestined fate of every wooden building in a large city is to be burned some time. We have now offered up sixty acres of our combustibles as a sacrifice to the genius of free institutions, meaning thereby the freedom of every man to keep a tinder box and an oil factory where it suits him best.

Would that we could say that this is the last of such mad folly. Chicago still has thousands upon thousands of wooden shanties to feed future fires, and go down they will all in good time. The Times and Inter-Ocean, also speak in strong terms of the folly of allowing wooden buildings within the city limits. The following are the exact limit of the fire, as viewed this morning: The fire burned a small portion of Clark street, near 12th, where it originated; thence took Third and Fourth avenues, between Peck court and 12th street, and burned then as far as Harrison street.

State street was burned from Harman court to Van Buren; Wabash avenue from No. 453, near the corner of Peck court to 267, near the corner of Van Buren; Michigan avenue burned from Harrison street to Van Buren street, a short distance. The business buildings burnt out on east side of State street number 89; on the west side, 96; on the east side of Wabash avenue, 26; on the west side, 34; on Michigan avenue, 12; on the east side of Clark street, 14; north side of Van Buren street, 6; south side, 6; on north side of Polk street, 8; south side, 4; north side of Harrison street, 12; on south side, 16; on south side of Twelfth street, 13; north side, 22. The most prominent among business losers are: St. James Hotel, Wm. Bademan, druggist; Remington Empire Sewing Machine Company; E. Remington & Sons, guns and pistol manufactory; P. L. Smith & Co., carriage manufacturers; Rupsmussen Brothers, boots and shoes; C. C. Charles, lamps and reflectors; H. Slade, carriages; A. W. Wheeler, hardware; G. McHenry, sale stables; S. Prussing, vinegar works; Schwarere & Huber stoves &c.; B. E. Givandon & Frested, rings, &c.; P. M. Platt, clothing; P. H. Mayer and L. C. Casse & Co., saddles and harness; A. S. Chrefferstein & Bro., furniture manufacturers; M. W. & F. Lester, furnaces, ranges &c.; Frost & Co., wholesale liquors; John D. Maclean & Co., stoves and ranges; H. & M. Newberger, furniture; VanBramer & Flood, hardware; Seely & Beck, billiards; Peters, Muench & Co., blacksmiths; Mandel & Bros., dry goods; Berg House; Horace Buckminster, restaurant; P. M. Aimini, arusts' materials; B. A. Murphy, cigars, &c.; Greeman & Strackland, poultry and game; John M. Lowry & Co., meat; Joel Bigelow, Pekin Tea Co.; W. L. Cole, blacksmith; Henry Diehl, boots and shoes; E. D. Marchy, grocer; Sinclair Bros., hardware and stoves; Mrs. E. Berg, milliner; E. J. Neelean & Co., stoves and tinware; Weber & Lockwardt, druggists; P. E. Bolter & Co., grocers; C. A. Jummech, tailor; C. E. Lahmann, photographs; H. C. Kleinesemmdt, watches, &c.

West Side—J. Winegrade, Jr., & Co., gas fixtures; Adelphi Theatre; Pennoyer, Shaw & Co., carriage manufacturers; William Spencer & Co., cutlery, &c.; Comperthwait & Co., publishers, Woodworth, Ainsworth & Co., publishers; S. C. Griggs & Co., publishers; Post Office, Carney, Hackel & Kearney, painters; Miss A. T. Ryan, umbrellas, &c.; T. M. Fassett, photograper, Our Fireside Friend, Northwestern Lumberman, New Covenant, Chicago Terra Cota, Davis Sewing Machine Company, Mrs. Staughton, millinery; Pennoyer, Shaw & Co.'s carriage manufactory; Pat O'Neil, liquors; Chicago Fine Art Institute; Enoch Root, artist; Schuerman & Hand, Mantle Co.—C. J. Schuerman, S. B. Vowell, Leonard W. Volk, Wm. H. Deveau, Proprietors; Leonard W. Volk, sculptor; James Morris Arnold, artist; Dan F. Bigelow, artist; A. T. Brooks, artist; Laurels Hall, artist; S. R. Robertson, figure and portrait artist; Fine Art Institute Academy; Thos. Braun, druggist; R. R. Anthony, livery stable; Bunn & Tyrrell, china ware; Boomer & Jenks, furnaces, Star galvanized cornice works; Louis Jaeger & Bros., wines and liquors; north west corner, Bangs Bros., hardware and stoves; Schuerman & Hand, mantel company; W. Smith & Co., mantels and grates; N. P. Ingersoll & Co., real estate; State street savings bank. Northwest corner, Weber & Lockhart druggists; C. Eitenhardt, surgical instruments; H. N. Brinkworth, pork packers; H. Kenner, stocking and shirt manufactory; C. R. & I. P. R. R freight depot; Gross & Phelps manufacturing Co.; Hancock & Carter, livery stable; Alloway & Larson, painters; Hart & Goodall carpenters and builders; H. Wurdt's carriages; and hotel Atlantic southwest corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets; Berg House, corner of State and Harrison; Michigan Avenue House, corner of Congress street and Wabash avenue; House S. James, corner State and Van Buren streets; Churches, Releuth Baal Shem in Synagogue, No. 162 Wabash avenue, 445 and 455 Wabash avenue; First Baptist Church, 429 to 439 Wabash avenue; Keneseth Ahabe Alcele Jewish Synagogue, Olive Baptist Church (colored)

Among the residences burned were those of Horace White, editor of the Tribune; J. Y. Scammon, J. K. Forest, City Clerk; E. G. Hall, Esq., corner Erie, Court and Wabash avenue. This last was very elegantly furnished. Mr. White saved his library.

The following description of the progress of the fire and the efforts of the Fire Department to get it under control, is furnished by the Chicago Times:

Nearly east of the shanty where the fire originated was the large brick oil refinery of Finch Bros., the interior of which, with its large tanks of oil, was all ablaze before the arrival of the second engine. The heat emitted by the burning of its inflammable contents was intense, and when the walls fell, in a few minutes after the first stream began to play upon it, the whole neighborhood for a radius of thirty rods was fired and ready to burn forth in one simultaneous outburst. Just north of the refined was a story and a half barn, filled with hay, which flared up in an instant, and the flying sheets of burning hay in the winds nearly a block away. With such rapidity did the fire spread after it was first discovered that two horses in this barn were burned to death before they could be rescued. The eight or ten engines in the fire district were speedily on the ground and more or less continuously at work, but the flames, driven by the wind, leaped from block to block, and from building to building, with such fierceness that the firemen were driven back, and could only stand and watch the progress of the destroyer. The heat was terrific, and the fire seemed to have a fiendish delight in its work of destruction. Huge sheets of flame would shoot up into the air, and then, descending, would envelop a block in fire. Frame buildings, brick buildings, lumber yards, planing mills, factories, and all were alike food for the flames. Engine No. 21 and one other were stationed on Fourth avenue, and a vigorous fight with the advancing foe was commenced at this point. In 10 minutes after the first alarm, the pine shanties stretching eastward toward Fourth avenue were all a flume for nearly half a square. At 4:40 o'clock, 11 minutes after the first alarm, Assistant Marshal Sweeney turned in the second alarm, and the engines from the greater part of the South division, and from several of the West Side engine houses were soon at the scene of peril. The heat crossing from that half acre of the blazing pine shanties was terrible, and the breeze stiffened as the heat increased, bearing destruction to the dry roofs that lay in the path of the destroyer, for rods ahead. A large part of the augmented fire force was concentrated on Fourth, half way between Taylor and Twelfth streets, where they worked with terrible energy to stay the progress of the advancing enemy. In ten minutes after the first alarm, the roofs of the buildings on Fourth avenue were all on fire, for a width of a dozen buildings, north of No. 285. At 4:51 o'clock, eleven minutes after the second alarm, the general alarm was turned in by Assistant Marshall Petrie. This last warning brought to the spot the entire fire force of the city. At the time the alarm was struck seven of the West Side engines were at a small fire on the corner of Ashland avenue and Twenty-Second street, and they were thus retained nearly half an hour. In less than half an hour the engines that were posted on Fourth avenue, directly in the path of the fire, were compelled to beat a retreat; all succeeded in beating a retreat except engine No. 21, the colored company of the force, who delayed a minute too long, and the flames bursting upon them before they had attached their horses to the engine, they were compelled to abandon it, and the steamer was warped and twisted into a mass of half melted iron and steel in the fiery furnace that girdled it. The fire had swept diagonally across the blocks to the corner of Taylor street and Fourth avenue, and was rapidly eating its way through the remainder of the block fronting on Clark and Taylor streets. The Marshall sounded a number of engines on Clark street, and every effort was made to stay the northern progress of the flames along that thoroughfare, but the shanties, from which poured a stream of fallen women laden down with wardrobes and furniture, were ripe for destruction, and no sooner were the flames extinguished in one building than the roof of others still further north would burst into flame. But the most of the marshals' attention was directed to the front of the fire, and every energy was exerted to stay its eastern march.—At the corner of Taylor street and Fourth avenue, a large amount of hose was concentrated, and every effort was made to keep the fire on the west side of the avenue, but the driving wind was laden with burning brands which lit on the roofs beyond, and kindled them in an instant. The Olivet Baptist church was the first building to go on the east side of the avenue. In a little over an hour after the first alarm, the fire had swept over the space between Clark street and 3d avenue and had reached Polk street on the north, the southern boundary of burnt district, extended east in almost a straight line, running nearly parallel with 12th street, and about 300 feet north of it. The aim of the Marshall was still to fight the fire from the front, and to contest, as ably as possibly, its onward march toward the better built portion of the city. The front line of the fire was nobly battled with by the fire boys, who were doing their best and bravest, when the gale to which was due the most of the mischief, carried destruction over their heads and enclosed them on either side with a wall of fire. They pulled up stakes and went to the front again where the unequal battle was renewed, but their efforts were in vain. Their efforts were powerless to save the acres of dry pine roofs to the windward, so the fire swept on as it pleased, hardly turned from its course an inch by the efforts of the department, until it reached State street, which the flames now attacked. Having reached State street, the fire was in its glory; two story frames was then the rule, and a substantial structure the exception. The flames leaped gaily from building to building, now and then stopping a structure or two to facilitate its progress, but never neglecting to bring up the rear and make clean work of it. The firemen fought valiantly among these shanties; the most ina could be done was to prevent it spreading southward, and this was accomplished. A steamer was stationed at Harmon Court, which forms the southern limit on State street, and the boys connected therewith did valiant service. They fought the fire into its very teeth, and to enable them to do so they reared a barricade out of a theatrical sign board, which was held in front of the pipemen, and thus the fire was approached so closely that the sign board took fire. The wind increasing in fury, it broke through the alley during State street from Wabash avenue. Now for the first time, about six o'clock, the fire began to feed upon the aristocracy. It began pulling on airs, so to speak. It struck up high to bring down fancy cupolas and observatories.

Thousands of dollars were consumed. Every minute the danger of further destruction became more imminent. Every moment more help was wanted, and accordingly telegrams were spread over the wires to Milwaukee, Racine, Joliet and other places. They read: 'A great fire is raging. Chicago is threatened with destruction. Send us your fire department. In the course of the night came responses in the shape of steamers with necessary apparatus, and they did valient service in fighting the flames to a smaller and smaller limit, having reached Wabash avenue with a wild blowing from the southwest. Michigan avenue seemed doomed to destruction, in fact, the thought of saving any portion of it from Eldridge Court to a point at least as far north as Harrison street, was abandoned, and yet, contrary to all expectations, every house in the limit stands intact; every house on Wabash avenue, [illegible] to this was destroyed, but the narrow alley between the two avenues stood a barrier, as if it had been an impervious mountain. Every house on Michigan ave. was saved. The street was here continuous locked by armed [illegible] houses, but about nine o'clock most of the people moved back again, the object was safely passed, and the handsome row from it was preserved. Having reached Jackson limit, the fire rapidly fed its way northward.

A later despatch gives the following as a complete list of the insurance by the different companies on the property destroyed by the fire: Ætna, N. Y., $28,000; Ætna, N. Y., $2,500; Ætna, Hartford, $95,000; Alemania, Cincinnati, $50,000; Allemania, Pittsburgh, $20,000; Amazon, Cincinnati, $20,000; American Central, St. Louis, $10,000; American Fire, Philadelphia, $25,000; American Mutual, Newark, N. J., $7,500; Arctic, N. Y., $1,500; Arctic, Providence, $1,500; Atlantic & Pacific Co., $17,000; Atlantic, N. Y. $1,500; Atlas, Hartford, $1,500; Bangor, Bangor, Me., $1,000; Beer, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Pa., $2,000; Black Rock, Waterbury, N. Y., $24,000; Brewers, Milwaukee, $500; British American, $5,000; Broadway Germans, $1,000; Citizens', N. Y., $12,000; Citizens', Newark, N. J., $2,000; Citizens, St. Louis, $2,000; City Fire & Marine, Newport, Kentucky, $11,500; Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., $5,000; Commerce, of New York; $35,000; Commerce of Albany, N. Y., 6,000; Commercial of St. Louis, $20,300; Commercial Union, of London, $95,000; Detroit F. & M., Detroit, $1,500; Equitable, Nashville, $5,000; Exchange, New York, $20,800; Faneuil Hall, Boston, $1,500; Fame, Philadelphia, $2,000; Fairfield Co., Norwalk, Conn. $15,875; Farmer's Mutual, York, Pa., $16,000; Fairfax, N. Y., $18,000; Fire Association, Phila., $25,000; Firemens' Fund, San Francisco, $18,500; Firemen's Fund, N. Y., $7,000; Firemen's, Dayton, Ohio, $2,500; Franklin, Wheeling, W. Va., $7,000, Franklin, Indianapolis, $500; Franklin, Boston, $5,400; German, American, N. Y., $50,100; Germania, Erie, Pennsylvania, $23,000; German, of Freeport, Illinois, $1,400; German Quincy, $7,000; Germania, N. Y., $1,500; Gerard, Philadelphia, $59,000; Glens Falls New York, $17,000; Globe, Chicago, $75,000; Hanover, N. Y., $12,500; Hamburg, Bremen, Hamburg, $52,000; Hartford, Hartford, $57,200; Hillman, N. Y., $10,000; Home, Columbus, Ohio, $10,000; Home, Galveston, Texas; $7,500; Home, N. Y., $157,250; Howard, N. Y., $27,500; Imperial, London, $47,000; Humboldt Insurance Company, Newark, N. J., $11,000; Irving, N. Y., $7,500; Kansas, Leavenworth, $17,000; Lancashire, Manchester, England, $16,000; Lancaster, Lancaster, Pa., $21,400; Lamar, N. Y., $2,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, London and England, $71,000; London Assurance Corporation, $50,000; Lorillard, N. Y., $7,800; Lycoming, Muncy, Pennsylvania, $60,000; Manhattan, N. Y. $3,000; Manufacturers' F. & M., Boston, $15,000; Mercantile, Chicago, $5,500; Mercantile, Cleveland $1,500; Merchants' Newark, N. J. $10,000; Mutual F. & M., Ct., $15,000; Michigan, Adrian Mich., $12,000; Millville Mutual, Millville, N. J., $26,000; Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual, $15,000; Mississippi Valley F. & M., Memphis, $3,000; Narragansett, Providence, R. I., $3,500; National, Hartford, $21,805; National, Philadelphia, $47,000; New Hampshire, Worchester, $4,000; New York and Yonkers, N. Y., $25,000; N. Y. F. & M., $35,000; New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, $6,000; N. Y. Underwriters' Agency, $75,000; Niagara, N. Y., $9,000; N. W. National, Milwaukee, $6,350; North British & Mercantile, Boston, $18,000; Old Dominion, Richmond, Va., $5,500; Orient, Hartford, $75,000; Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia, $1,500; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, $10,000; Peoples' Philadelphia, $10,000; People's, Newark N. J., $6,500; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $35,000; People's, Memphis, Tenn., $6,500; Phœnix, Hartford $35,000; Printers', Memphis, Tenn., $16,000; Prescot, Boston, $15,000; Provincial, Ontario, $2,500; Queen, London, England, $6,500; Reading, Reading, Pa., $10,000; Rhode Island Insurance Association, Providence, $5,500; Rochester German, $41,00; Royal, Liverpool, $100,000, Royal Canadian, $25,000; Safeguard, Philadelphia, $6,000; St. Joseph, St. Joseph Mo., $825; St. Nicholas, N. Y., $1,000; St. Paul, St. Paul, Minn., $8,000; St. Louis Mutual, St. Louis, $5,000; Scotch Commercial Insurance Co. of Glasgow, $40,000; Shoe & Leather of Boston, $5,000; Springfield F. & M. of Springfield, Mass., $35,000; Standard, N. Y., $6,000; Star, N. Y., $5,500; Sun, Cleveland, $500; Traders, Chicago, $60,000; Traveman's, N. Y., $9,000; Underwriters' Agency, N. Y., (Old) $28,000; Union Mutual, Portland, $2,000; Western, Toronto, $35,000; Westchester, New York, $17,000; Williamsburg City, Brooklyn, $6,550. Total, $2,727,290; estimated loss salvage, $482,320, and net loss, $2,244,970.

It is not high crimes, such as robbery and murder, which destroy the peace of society. The village gossip, family quarrels, jealousies, and bickerings between neighbors, meddlesomeness, and tattling, are the worms which eat into all social happiness.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Food for Infants

As every mother is proud to see her child grow strong and healthy, we advise her to feed it on RIDGE'S FOOD. It is the favorite diet in England, and will soon be the every day food in this country for children.

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D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

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TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1874.

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THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ON THE CURRENCY.

The Republican Congressional Committee have just issued a lengthy address to the people of the country, reviewing the history of the Democratic party, calling attention to the good works of the Republican party and the purity of its principles, showing conclusively that it would be exceedingly unwise, if not absolutely dangerous, to place the Government in the hands of Democrats. On the currency question the Committee say:

The currency is in an abnormal condition, and must be reformed. It is undoubtedly true that the Republican party is not agreed how to effect that reform. Neither is the Democratic party. Neither party, as such, yet sees clearly the right way. But there are two reasons for believing that the Republican party rather than its rival can best treat this great question of the finances:

1. As the former has, hitherto, found the true way through graver difficulties, so we believe it is more apt to find the true way through this.

2. You already have abundant assurance that when Republicans discover the true way they will pursue it. That assurance has not as yet been given by the other party.

3. The Republican party in the future, as in the past, will see to it that the national credit suffers no detriment and that the national honor is preserved.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

It is a pleasure to note that this popular magazine is making its way into general favor at a rate which surprises everybody except those who are fully conversant with its merits. "To furnish literary and entertaining matter of a high character at a low price, is certainly a laudable undertaking," says a correspondent, and we are glad to know that both he and thousands of other readers are heartily appreciating the efforts made in their behalf. The following is the table of contents for the August number:

I.—The Melodrama of the Umpqua Valley—Mrs. Mary T. Mott.
II.—Hypatia.—Mrs. Rosa L. Segur.
III.—Down by the Sea.—Wm. H. Maher.
IV.—Some Ideas About the Moon.—Chambers' Journal.
V.—Pierre's Story, Amalie La Forge.
VI.—The Women and the English Universities.—London Spectator.
VII.—Geranium.—Will. H. Thompson.
VIII.—Blodgett.—J. Maurice Thompson.
IX.—A Very Strange Story.—Louis Howard.
X.—Too Late.—Alfred H. Lewis.
XI.—Infelix.—Flora Williams.
XII.—Exotic English.—Selected.
XIII.—About Retrievers.—Chambers' Journal.
XIV.—Dogs and Their Madness.—Cassel's Magazine.
XV.—True Refinement.—R. R. Engle.
XVI.—Notes and Comments.—By the Editor.

SUMMER READING.

The man who wishes to enjoy the leisure of hot weather should supply himself with an abundance of choice reading. We do not know where he can get a more varied and comprehensive supply than is to be found in the BLADE publications. The BLADE, LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL present NEWS, Politics, Literature, Agricultural and Horticultural topics in wide and judicious variety, while the Arts and Sciences are by no means neglected. Three dollars can not well be more profitably expended, and the reader will not fail to be satisfied with his investment. The BLADE publications are constantly improving, and will continue to make marked advancement in all departments.

☞ The Chicago Underwriters propose to leave the city unless the Fire Department can be thoroughly reorganized. It is generally conceded that the recent fire is more disastrous to the credit of the city than the great conflagration of 1871. Then they had the sympathy of the whole world, but now they are regarded as exceedingly slow to learn by experience and reckless in their risks.

☞ THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT in the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL is a carefully classified index, which shows where every article is to be found. This index will be a regular feature of the JOURNAL hereafter, and, if the subscribers are to be believed, adds greatly to the desirability of that paper. Send for a copy.

THE WEEK.

Late Washington advices state that Treasurer SPINNER threatens to resign, unless he is allowed to control matters in his own department after his own plans. The difficulty is said to be one which has arisen between himself and Secretary BRISTOW relative to the right of the former to control appointments to clerkships in his own bureau.—Reports from the cotton planters of the South show a very favorable state of the growing crop, and the condition of the planting gives a much better average than in July of last year, Florida and Arkansas being the only exceptions to this state of affairs.—The Republican Congressional Committee held a lengthy session at Washington on the 17th, when a lengthy address was prepared for presentation to the party at large. The address contains an exhaustive review of the history of the Democratic party for the past forty-five years, and in a very fair, yet very thorough review of past and present political situations, shows that the Government cannot be safely entrusted to the hands of the Democratic party.—It is now stated as probable that Gen. SHERMAN will withdraw his determination to remove army headquarters to St. Louis. It is thought that this decision has been brought about by a reconciliation, either partial or entire, between the General and the Secretary of War.—London advices state that BENJ MORAN, U. S. Secretary of Legation at London, has declined the position of Third Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, recently tendered him by the President. No reason is assigned for this abnormal action.—The conditions of the new Postal Convention between the United States and France will go into operation on the 1st prox. The ratifications of the treaty were formally exchanged between the two countries on the 17th inst.

KATE STODDARD, the young woman woman charged with having been guilty of the murder of CHARLES GOODRICH in Brooklyn, more than a year ago, has been adjudged insane by a Brooklyn Court.—In New York, new indictments have been found against the late Police Commissioners, GARDNER and CHARLOCK, and they have been admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 each. Mr. H. J. JEWETT, the newly elected President of the Erie Railway, has issued a card in which he says that his acceptance is in no way qualified by the character of the report made by the English Stockholders, and that he is not prepared to say positively that he will or will not advocate or renew the attempt to alter the gauge of the Road.—The shore end of the new Atlantic telegraph cable was successfully landed by the steamer *Ambassador*, on the 15th ult. The Boston and Athletic Base Ball Clubs, from the cities of Boston and Philadelphia, respectively, departed for Europe on the 16th for a professional tour.—The BEECHER-TILTON scandal still continues to agitate New York circles, though it is to be hoped that the efforts of the committee are rapidly drawing that unhappy affair to a final termination. It is announced on good authority that Mrs TILTON has left her husband, and that she has taken steps through proper legal counsel to secure a divorce. Our news synopsis contains all facts that have been developed up to date.

The Dominion Board of Trade at Ottawa, on the 18th inst. passed resolutions favoring reciprocity between Canada and the United States, but objecting to throwing open the Upper Canadian waters without similar concessions to Canada in the coasting trade, and also objecting to the concessions made in the fisheries.—The Indians have had several encounters with the whites during the past week, having attacked a party of cavalry at a point thirty miles west of Fort Sill, and also a party of miners at Seminole, killing seven men and severely wounding others.—The great intercollegiate regatta, rowed at Saratoga on Saturday last, was won by the crew from Columbia College, New York City; Wesleyan second, and Harvard third. Much excitement prevailed.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* publishes a statement to the effect that the ravages of grasshoppers in that State are not so serious as has been reported, and that the loss through their presence will not exceed, on an average, more than 1½ bushels per acre on the general yield, or about one-twelfth of the usual crop.—The General Superintendents and Freight agents of the Northwest settled all their little difference at Chicago, on the 16th inst., and in consequence freights have been again advanced to high rates.—Chicago papers state that the Exposition building in their city was not injured by the late fires, and the intended Exposition will be held as designed, early in September next.—On the 17th inst, Prof. WATSON, of the Michigan University, left Omaha with his party of astronomers, for China and Japan, where they will observe the transit of Venus—Goldsmith Maid did the fastest trotting on record at East Saginaw, Mich., July 6th. Time, 2:19½; 2:16¼ and 2:16.—Louisville, Ky., has the honor of presenting the first case of cholera of the season.—Foreign advices are of a more settled and pacific character.—For further news of the week, our readers are referred to our usual telegraphic synopsis.

☞ We have a letter from a "frontier man," who states that one of the greatest stampedes ever known is now in operation on the Southern borders of Kansas, between two and three thousand families fleeing across the Nimacah and Arkansas Rivers, for security against the Indians who are on the war path. Troops are arriving in that vicinity daily, and a regular Indian war is anticipated.

☞ WHY PAY FOR A POOR PAPER when the BLADE will only cost you $2.00 per year? It is always filled with the choicest family reading and carefully excludes all objectionable matter from its columns. The summary of the week's news is the most complete and comprehensive to be found in any weekly paper in the country, while the editorial matter and correspondence reach all classes of subjects. Try the BLADE a year.

OUR CELESTIAL VISITOR.

Now that the illusion has been dispelled regarding the destruction of the earth by its coming in contact with the comet, timid believers in our speedy annihilation have taken courage, and nightly the appearance of our celestial visitor in the northern heavens has attracted marked attention from the scientific, the learned, the curious, and the ignorant, and many speculations regarding its nature, the portent of its visit, and its reappearance are indulged in; thus far, however, without any definite conclusions, save that the unoccupied room in the firmament is certainly such that the present and future comets can find abundance of space in the immensity in which our solar system rolls, not only for themselves but their tails.

Therefore, we may now bid adieu to our heavenly guest with the same freedom from fear that he will wipe us out of existence as did its discoverer, COGGIA, in whose honor it was named. We would be very happy to tell our readers of what its wondrously luminous tail is made, but as we have not yet succeeded in coming nearer than millions of miles to it, we are divided in our opinions between those of various learned astronomers, and really are not competent to affirm that Sir JOHN HERSCHEL's conclusions were correct when he demonstrated that the tail of a comet "is neither more nor less than the accumulation of a sort of luminous vapor darted off in the first instance towards the sun, as if it were something raised up, and as it were exploded by the sun's heat, out of the kernel, and then immediately and forcibly turned back and repelled from the sun." Neither do we disagree with Professor TYNDALL, who describes the composition of comets and their tails as "a vapor which the sun's light is able to decompose, a cloud formed by, and revealing the presence of his actinic beams." But this much we do believe, viz: that the comet is matter of some sort, and that the spectroscope has disclosed to Dr. HUGGINS "that the nucleus of a comet consists of self-luminous gas," even if Professor PROCTOR does insist upon it that "we have as yet learned nothing" regarding the composite parts which form the tails of comets. Dr. HUGGINS' explicit testimony has convinced us that he is right, and the comet, as examined by the spectroscope, reveals "the spectrum of a solid nucleus, in the coma a spectrum of gaseous nebula, and in the tail a spectrum of gaseous nebula, proving the non-existence in the latter of solid incandescent matter in any sensible quantity."

Should our readers not co-incide in this belief, it will neither vex us or our celestial visitor, who is now so rapidly taking his departure from our view, in as dignified a manner as though he were of the most distinguished consideration, instead of being only one of the 25,000 comets which HERSCHEL reckoned could be discerned by the aid of the telescope, and as though his relatives were not so numerous as fish in the sea, as KEPLER has notified they are, and as though ARAGO had not counted 17,500,000 more in the orbit of Nepture, to say nothing of the other planets. Therefore, when we consider the great number of comets which have been whirling their tails through infinite space since creation's dawn, without extinguishing our earth, it is perfectly safe to assume that in whatever manner our terrestrial sphere may be destined to become obliterated, whether by burning, freezing, floods or draughts, we need apprehend no danger from the innocent comet now about leaving us, or the tens of thousands of its invisible brethren.

ANCIENT TROY AND SINAI.

Modern antiquarians, like doctors, have agreed to disagree, and no sooner are the discoveries of Dr. SCHLEIMANN made known to the world, and the unlearned led to rejoice that the site of ancient Troy has been at last discovered, as well as the royal jewel box of King Priam and his family, than the idea is ridiculed by his antiquarian colleagues, and the *Cornhill Magazine* publishes articles affirming that Dr. SCHLEIMANN is hoaxing, and that he did not unearth the remains of Troy at Hissirlik, because that very classical city has been already discovered at Boumabashi. To this view Homeric scholars like Mr. GLADSTONE dissent, and in the *Quarterly* and *Cotemporary Review* demonstrate that Hissirlik is after all the real Troy, and Dr. SCHLEIMANN its veritable discoverer. In the meantime, between these contending authorities, we are not certain whether there ever was a Troy, since we can doubt neither, and both are equally certain that it existed in different localities. Nor do profane antiquarians differ from their sacred collegues, since Mount Sinai has been discovered in three different places, if we are to believe the theories advanced by late eminent biblical antiquarians. Thus either there were two Troys and three Mounts of Sinai, or no Troy and no Mount of Sinai, and if the latter theory should be correct, what is to become of Paris and Madame HELLEN, and of that very meek man who immortalized his name upon the venerated peak of Sinai?

☞ H. W. JOHNS, 87 Maiden Lane, New York, is the manufacturer of Asbestos Roofing. Asbestos Roofing is an article that has been submitted to every possible test for 20 years, and by sheer merit has worked its way upward till it stands in the estimation of competent judges at the very head of roofing materials. It is not only water-proof but it is fire-proof as well, and neither heat or cold affects it. It is in use on the majority of railroad buildings in the country, and it finds its heartiest endorsement from Railroads whose buildings are the most exposed. It is a cheap economical, durable article. Parties putting on roofs or having old ones to repair, will do well to correspond with Mr. JOHNS.

KEEP THE BOYS AT HOME.

By interesting them in the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL and similar publications which treat of the higher duties and designs of a farmer's life. The JOURNAL is the cheapest agricultural paper in the country, and commands a superior corps of contributors in both East and West, who give in its columns the results of their best years of experience. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address on application.

DESTITUTION IN IOWA.

Last week we alluded to the sufferings of the pioneer settlers of over a dozen counties of Iowa, embracing the territory lying upon the west branch of the Des Moines River, from the depredations of grasshoppers, which now, for two successive seasons, have appeared in dense swarms, and devoured all the half matured crops of every species, leaving the country like a barren desert. So utterly great has the destitution of the people now become, from this affliction, that they are famine stricken, and wholly dependent for food upon the aid of the public, private charity having been inadequate to alleviate even their immediate necessities. In view of these lamentable facts, Governor DAVIS and General SIBLEY, of St. Paul, have applied to the County Board of Ramsey county, Minnesota, and requested an immediate appropriation of $5,000, wherewith to relieve the pressing wants of their afflicted neighbors. General SIBLEY, after visiting the localities in question, affirmed that if instant assistance was not extended, a lamentable loss of human life must be inevitable. In view of these facts, the sum pentioned for was appropriated, and as quickly as possible provisions were bought and sent to the destitute people. This, however, but relieves their immediate necessities, and it is estimated that at least $100,000 will be required to carry those three thousand families through the present year and the coming winter, until they can again hope to produce another crop. It is singular, indeed, that after two successive visits from grasshoppers, and the scarcity of fuel during the long and severe winters on their open prairies, these emigrants have not become completely discouraged and do not now abandon their inhospitable homes for more favored localities. The Minnesota and Iowa press are making general appeals to their neighboring States for contributions of money, provisions and clothing for the relief of the sufferers. Breadstuffs are solicited as of more immediate benefit than money. Contributions may be forwarded to Gen. SIBLEY, St. Paul, from whence they will be transported by rail and wagon roads to this destitute and greatly afflicted people.

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE.

The best sewing machine for all purposes made is, beyond question, the Remington. It will do a greater variety of work, with less noise and physical exertion, than any in the market. It is so simple that a child can manage it, and so durable that we can see no reason why one, with ordinary care, should not last a lifetime.

This point we desire to call especial attention to. The Remington is made by the Remington Arms Co., of Ilion, N. Y., whose arms are known the world over.

They have the entire confidence of the governments of the world, for the reason that they never turned out a poor weapon, nor, indeed, any but the very best. Quality is what they pride themselves upon, for it was their capital at the beginning. The same rigid honesty that they held to in the manufacture of arms, they have carried into their sewing machine. They are made of the best material attainable, and no labor or expense is spared to finish them in such a way as to make them do a great deal more than is claimed for them. The name "Remington" is a sufficient guaranty to any one who know the Company.

The Company desire Agents in every county in the United States. We can say that the machine, because of its excellence, is a good one to handle, and of the Company that their employees are certain of fair and liberal treatment. Write to Remington Arms Company, Ilion, N. Y.

☞ By special act of the Maryland Legislature, the local option liquor law was submitted to a vote of the people residing in four of the Eastern counties. The vote was taken on Thursday, the 16th, and the proposition was adopted by three of the four counties.

☞ There is some difficulty between Secretary BRISTOW, Treasurer SPINNER and other officers in the Treasury Department, growing out of a determination on the part of SPINNER and other subordinates to appoint the men immediately under their control. BRISTOW objects to this and an appeal has been taken to the President.

☞ OUR GREAT BOOK OFFER is still open to all who may wish to avail themselves of its terms. Our Book List contains only standard works, carefully printed and bound, and they are furnished our patrons at from one-third to one half less than they could be obtained from any bookseller in the country.

MUSICAL GUEST.—The July number of the *Musical Guest and Literary Journal* is an excellent issue—musically and otherwise. The California articles still continue, and the interest only increases with their extension. In the present number, we find the two first chapters of a new serial story, and the musical literature is extensive and varied. The vocal piece, "Bessie Aileen," is a little gem, and the two pieces of dance music are sparkling compositions. A good journal this.

☞ The Radway Remedies enjoy the proud pre-eminence of being considered standard by the Military Medical Directors of Europe, men who, of all others, oppose any thing that is made outside of the regular ranks. During the Franco-Prussian war the Medical Director of the Prussian army ordered Radway's Ready Relief, by the hundred gross, for hospital use. We, ourselves saw one telegram for three hundred gross which was filled, and that order was followed by many others of equal size. Dr. RADWAY may well feel proud of this recognition, stamping his article, as it does, with the seal of approval of the highest medical authority in the world.

☞ The English are a peculiar people, but some of their peculiarities are worthy of imitation. We observe that ALBERT GRANT has lost his seat in the House of Commons because he made a dishonest canvass.

The very extensive patronage now enjoyed by the new Elastic Truss is the tribute of modern thought to the greatness of the scientific discoverer. This Truss without metal springs retains the Rupture with absolute security in every case. It is worn with the greatest ease, night and day, till a permanent cure is effected. Sold at a moderate price. It is sent to all parts of the country by mail, by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway New York, who furnish descriptive circulars free on application.

NEW BOOKS.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The following volumes are on our table for future mention: The Bible Regained, by Samuel Lee, and "Prophetic Voices Concerning America," by Charles Sumner,—Lee & Shepard, Boston; "Travels in Central Asia," by Bayard Taylor,—Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York; all for sale by Brown & Faunce, Toledo.

Also, "The Maiden of Treppi," from the German of Paul Heyse,—H. L. Hinton & Co., New York; "My Comrades, or Adventures in the Highlands," by H. H.,—H. L. Hinton & Co., New York; "Common Sense in Religion," by Jas. Freeman Clarke,—J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston; Lincoln and Seward, by Gideon Welles,—Sheldon & Co., New York; "Pet, or Pastimes and Penalties," by Rev. H. R. Haweis,—Harper & Bros., New York.

"Lord of Himself," is a story of Kentucky life before the late civil war. The writer, Francis H. Underwood, though not professing to be an apologist for slavery, yet holds that the influences that moulded Northern men and women are not fully understood, and he aims to give us some idea of Southern society as it was in by-gone days. (Lee & Shepard, Boston.

"Thurid and other poems, by G. E. O.," is one of the latest candidates for public favor in the versifying line. Why G. E. O. chose to put his book on the market without the endorsement of his name, does not sufficiently appear, nor unless we are to presume that the book was "published at the urgent request of friends," can we account for his modesty. Neither Thurid nor the other poems contain anything especially new or striking. (Lee & Shepard, Boston.

The "Eulogy on Charles Sumner," delivered by the Hon. Carl Schurz, in Music Hall, Boston, April 30th, 1874, has been printed by Lee & Shepard in a very neat form for preservation. Of the eulogy itself, we need say nothing here, since it has long since been read by the public in the newspapers of the day. (Lee & Shepard Boston.

The recent visit of Mr. Wilkie Collins to America was made the occasion by Messrs. Harper & Bros. for issuing a most excellent library edition of his works—an edition which merits, as it has received, a liberal reception at the hands of an American public. The last to come from the press are "Armadale," and a volume of "Miscellanies," the latter embellished by a fine steel portrait of the author. For a pleasant summer volume we know of nothing which the editor can better recommend to his tourist readers than the volume of Miscellanies. (Harper & Bros., New York.

For several years the *Turf, Field and Farm* has engaged in publishing an annual "American Turf Register and Racing Calendar," which embodies, with a general summary of each year's racing and trotting meetings, much other information of a desirable character to the owners of horses. The volume for 1873 has been for several weeks on our shelves, but thus far escaped the notice which it merits. The matter contained in the Turf Register is gathered with a great deal of care, and the Register is a generally received authority upon all the questions which it treats. (*Turf, Field and Farm*, New York.

"In Syrian Home Life," we have the interesting but not altogether novel feature of a book, written by one gentleman from the material furnished by another. The facts of the volume in question are furnished by the Rev. Henry Harris Jessup, while the style and method of presentation are to be credited to Rev. Isaac Riley. The book is in reality a companion to Dr. Jessup's "Women of the Arabs," and those who have read the latter will doubtless find the former of interest. Not the least attractive feature of the present book, however, is a chapter on the civil war of 1860. (Dodd & Mead, New York.

The name of George Henry Calvert is by no means an unfamiliar one to those who have made themselves acquainted with the literature of the past thirty years in America. In fact it is now more than forty years since Mr. Calvert's first book, "Illustrations of Phrenology," was given to the public. Since then he has contributed frequently to the critical and scholarly literature of the country, and has won a place that will, we hope, be preserved to him for many years after his work is all completed. The book which has led to this mention of our author is a volume called by the unassuming title of "Brief Essays and Brevities," and consists of a number of critical papers and notes which appear to have accumulated in the writer's hands without suggesting the thought of a book until after very many of them were written. If we mistake not, a number of the papers in question first appeared in the North American Review, Putnam's Magazine, and other prominent literary periodicals, to which Mr. Calvert has been a valued contributor. The book is written in a clear scholarly style, and will do good in the hands of young writers. (Lee & Shepard, Boston.

Some three years ago the Messrs. Harper & Bros. began the publication of a series of volumes, in which it was designed to present year by year the principal discoveries in the various branches of science, theoretical and applied, the selections being made and edited by Mr. Spencer F. Baird, assisted by eminent men of science. In accordance with this design, three volumes have already been issued, and their character is such as to warrant an expression of the hope that the plan may be carried out even in fuller detail in the future than has thus far been practicable. We have now before us the third volume of this work, "The Annual Record of Science and Industry," and a very brief examination will convince the reader that the progress of the past year has been neither slight nor insignificant. It will strike the general reader on taking up any of the volumes in question that the apparently unclassified character of the matter might prove an objection to its availability, but we will find that the book has been very carefully and exhaustively indexed by the editor. (Harper & Bros., New York.

The title of a neat little volume in green which comes to us as vacation time is fairly inaugurated, is "Beaten Paths; or a Woman's Vacation." The writer, who signs herself Ella W. Thompson, does not come before her readers with any apologetic preface for having assumed to write where "so much has already been said, and on the whole so well said," but she dashes at once into the task she has undertaken, which is to describe how a woman spent her winter in Europe. The writer has a fresh, breezy style, perhaps at times a little prone to exaggeration, but on the whole very readable and entertaining, and reminding one not a little of some of Gail Hamilton's happier vein. Her description of foreign countries are quite free from the usual "guide book" information, that so frequently peers out at us from the pages of inexperienced travelers, and our author has managed to instil not a little of her own personality into her pages. We can, perhaps, do no better than to quote a few lines at the opening of the book: "I want to say, to begin with, that the writer of this book is one of the few, the 'immortal few,' left of her sex in America, who would rather have an India shawl any day than the suffrage." "There are people who actually profess to enjoy a steamer passage to Liverpool. I always think how unhappy they must have been before they left home. The motion of a screw steamer is like riding a gigantic camel that has the heart disease, and you do not miss a single throb." "I was not sea-sick—that was the woe of it! To be sea-sick and get over it is a good thing for the body, if not for the soul; but to be ineffably miserable, too dizzy to read, or knit, or play any game, and yet be able to eat and sleep, so that no one puts any faith in you, is too tedious for endurance. I know of nothing to compare with it for boredom, unless it be your honeymoon when you have married for money." (Lee & Shepard, Boston.

☞ THE AUGUST No. of the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL will contain the second paper of "My Experience on a Soldier's Homestead." It is full of practical hints. Send for a copy to LOCKE & JONES, publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

OUTSIDE PRESSURE.

One of the tricks of modern politicians is known as "outside pressure." This is a common resort on the part of a certain grade of Congressmen and Congressional aspirants. Articles are prepared by order of the "district ring," or the candidate himself, or are prepared by the editors of papers outside the district in which the said candidate is held up before the people as the best looking, most talented, and in every respect the most worthy man for Congress—in fact, a man whose qualifications are such that the whole country are pleading for his election. These articles are of course republished in all the "ring" organs of the district for the purpose of creating the impression that there is a spontaneous demand from the people of the whole country for the election of this tricky man to Congress.

Those who understand this trick of the professional politician, were not surprised to find in the *Commercial* this morning quite a long article, which it is careful to state was written by "W. T. BASCOM, Esq., the veteran editor of the Canton *Repository*," in which Mr. SHERWOOD is spoken of as a man "of fine personal appearance and address," "cultivated," "eloquent," "genial," "rich addition to any community," &c., &c., concluding as follows:

We regret to see that the BLADE is arrayed against him on some Postoffice appointment that it did not favor. We trust the Republicans of that District will permit no trivial difference on such a question to prevent a cordial union in returning General Sherwood to Congress for at least a second term. They owe this to themselves as well as to him.

Those who know Mr. BASCOM and his political career—his surroundings when a prominent member of a certain political mutual admiration society at the Capital—and the school in which he learned his politics after he became the Private Secretary of Governor CHASE, will not wonder that he comes to the rescue of Mr. SHERWOOD; neither will they be surprised that he should count the trampling of the rights and expressed wishes of the people under their feet a "trivial" matter. The effort to create the impression that "the BLADE is arrayed against him (SHERWOOD) from some postoffice appointment that it did not favor," is so utterly false that we are disposed to believe that the *Repository* has been imposed upon, and induced to publish a *prepared* article without the least knowledge of the facts to which it referred. Every one who has read the BLADE knows that its protest was not against the removal of MCMAKEN nor the appointment of DOWLING. The BLADE protested against the disposal of the Government offices within the district as though they were the private property of the member of Congress, to be by him offered as prizes for those who serve him best. In the case of the Toledo postoffice, the incumbent was removed in the midst of his term, in violation of the Civil Service rules, without a single charge having been made against him, and the office was given, as the public understood it then, and as they understand it now, in compliance with a bargain made and entered into by the parties to the transaction prior to SHERWOOD'S nomination for Congress. So palpably corrupt was this transaction that our business people, with scarcely a dissenting voice, on learning that the bargain was about to be consummated, entered their protest against this action on the part of the Representative, but they were treated with contempt, and the office was delivered, as per agreement. And this is what the *Repository* calls a trivial matter! The conversion of government patronage into machinery for corrupting the caucus, the convention, and the ballot-box, is of "trifling" importance, is it? The trampling of the interests and wishes of his constituents under his feet by a Representative, for the purpose of forwarding his own schemes, is a "trifling" matter, is it? The corruption of the caucus, the convention, the ballot box, and the people, is a "trifling" affair, according to the *Repository* and the "ring" for which it pleads, but the people do not thus regard it, and they propose to nip this corruption in the bud and thus contribute something towards purifying the political atmosphere. Time spent in procuring outside pressure to defeat the purpose of the people of this district, will prove an unprofitable investment.

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Our readers in this section of country are aware that the small villages of Dundee, Petersburg, Deerfield, and Bliss field, just over the Michigan line, were sorely afflicted last spring, especially the two places first named, with cerebro spinal meningitis, a large number of deaths occurring. A special meeting of the State Board of Health was called, and Dr. Z. E. BLISS and Dr. BAKER were appointed to investigate the facts connected with this scourge, and if possible ascertain the cause of the remarkable prevalence of the disease in the locality named. Dr. BLISS could not attend to it, and the investigations devolved upon Dr. BAKER.

Dr. B. gathered evidence concerning 77 cases of the peculiar sickness which prevailed in that section—33 at or near the village of Dundee, 37 at Petersburg, 2 at Deerfield, and 5 at Blissfield. These villages are all located on the River Raisin, the current of which is quite sluggish, and at each village there is a dam, and an offensive odor arises from the water passing over the same. There are also many bayous connecting with the river, all of which are filled with water when the river is high, but dry when the water is at its usual stage. The result is the prevalence of intermittent and remittent fevers.

Cerebro spinal meningitis was little known in the localities mentioned until the past spring, and Dr. BAKER is not prepared to say that he has discovered the cause of the epidemic. It began at Petersburg on the 31 of March, and at Dundee on the 7th of the same month. Most of the cases in the latter village occurred in March and April, while in the former it was most prevalent in April and May. Petersburg, the Doctor says, is the site of an old Indian burying ground, and the cemetery is within the city village limits. An analysis of the best water to be obtained shows it to be contaminated with organic matter and the results of animal decomposition. It might properly be labeled "graveyard juice."

A table was prepared, showing the names, sex, age, date of attack, date of death, or convalescence in each case, showing that eighteen of the cases occurred in March, 23 in April, 28 in May and 5 in June. Out of the first half of the cases, 29 were males and 7 females, while of the last half only 11 were males and 27 females. Out of 77 cases, 25 proved fatal. Eleven out of 23 died on or before the fourth day of the disease, 13 out of 23 on or before the fifth day, 16 out of 23 on or before the sixth day, and 19 out of 23 on or before the seventh day.

The premonitory symptoms of the disease varied somewhat. Generally, for twenty-four hours prior to the attack, the victim would experience a feeling of uneasiness and lameness, with pain in the back of the head and spine, yet in a few instances the attacks were sudden and without warning. The disease usually commenced with a chill or cold state, which was preceded and followed by vomiting. Some were rational during all their sufferings, while others were delirious from the commencement of the disease. The head was generally thrown back or to one side, the eyes affected, and there was great sensitiveness over the nerves leading directly from the spinal column. In many cases, spots of a copper color appeared upon the skin of the sufferers.

After a thorough investigation of the sanitary condition of the section visited by the disease, Dr. BAKER is unable to discover evidence of any influence capable of affecting the human system, in the manner indicated, through the atmosphere. He therefore reaches the conclusion that the disease was caused by some peculiar condition of the food taken into the stomachs of those afflicted. He refers to authorities to show that the opinion is entertained by eminent physicians that this disease is occasioned by eating unwholesome food, perhaps injured wheat or rye. The effects of ergot of rye on human beings, in the quantity of half a drachm or a drachm, occasions nausea and vomiting, and in still larger doses produces a sense of weight and pain in the head, giddiness, dilation of the pupils, delirium, stupor, and even death. The ergot of wheat is more active than the ergot of rye, and retains its properties longer. Its worst effects are not produced by a single large dose, but by continued small doses. Dr. BAKER found the flour used in the locality of the epidemic was made from wheat raised in the vicinity, and that the crop of last year contained much more smut than usual. The disease is closely allied to tetanus, hydrophobia, strychina, and other vegetable and animal poisons affecting the nervous system and the circulation of blood in the blood vessels.

This report, which substantially corroborates the theories advanced by a long ries of investigations, in Europe and America, must have the effect to bring damaged wheat, rye and corn into very great disrepute, and the probability is that laws will be passed, at no distant day, making it a crime to offer such grain in market.

☞ The Defiance County Agricultural Society issue a sheet called the *Defiance County Advertiser*, which is well filled with interesting and valuable reading for all classes, but the chief object is to promote the interests of the Fair. Hon. W. D. HILL, President of the Society, is understood to be the editor, and the Society owes much to his efforts for the great success of their County Fairs during the past few years. Mr. H. is understood to be a candidate for the Congressional nomination at the hands of the Democracy of the Lima District, and he will doubtless have a strong support from the men who have hay seed in their hair.

☞ At Napoleon, the M'Connelsville ordinance, so-called, was passed during the crusade excitement, and a large number of saloon keepers were arrested. Before the Mayor, as we are informed, all, or nearly all cases resulted in conviction. Appeals were taken to the Probate Court where all except seven cases were dismissed. On Monday Judge LATTY allowed writs of error in the seven cases pending, and they are thus taken to the Common Pleas Court.

☞ Columbus and Dayton are quarreling about their Fairs. The location of the State Fair at Columbus for five years has had the effect to cut off all interest in it, save that exhibited by the "grabbers" at Columbus, and the result is that the Southern Fair at Dayton, the Northern Fair at Cleveland, and numerous District Fairs will about absorb the Fair interest prevalent in the State, leaving the State Fair rather "slim picking."

☞ The *Commercial*, in its zeal to make office-seeking respectable, assumes that to oppose the nomination of Mr. SHERWOOD for Congress, is opposition to the Republican party. This is a new test of Republicanism, and we fear its successful application would leave but a mere shadow of the dominant party in this district. That kind of talk won't scare anybody, especially when it comes from professional bolters.

☞ Some persons affect to believe that a local option law could be enacted under the "license" clause proposed for the new Constitution. Just how a local license can be granted under a constitution prohibiting all license, is more than we can understand. Under the clause authorizing license, the local option system might be adopted, but not under the "no license" clause.

☞ Since the substance of BEECHER'S statement was given to the public, the refusal to give that of TILTON will generally be received as a display of partiality, though we have no doubt the Committee have good and sufficient reasons for their course.

☞ The Secretary of State has forwarded to County Clerks throughout this State, poll-books and tickets for the coming election on the new Constitution. Townships and voting precincts should call at the Clerk's office and procure their supplies.

AN UNEXPECTED CONFESSION

The *Commercial* this morning, after wading through nearly a column of abuse against the BLADE and endeavoring to make the support of SHERWOOD's renomination a test of loyalty to the Republican party, says:

If the BLADE's charges of "corruption" be just, we agree that Gen. Sherwood is not entitled to the support of the people.

It is a little singular that the *Commercial*, instead of giving the charges of the BLADE and attempting to answer them, prefers to convey to the minds of its readers the impression that the only objection to SHERWOOD is the removal of Postmaster M'MAKEN, for which act it claims the President is responsible. No one knows better than the *Commercial* that this is entirely false in every particular. The charge, as it has been distinctly and repeatedly made, is that all the proof before the public tends to show that the postoffice of this city, and perhaps other Government offices, were disposed of as private property of the member of Congress, to reward PAT. DOWLING and others who justly claimed that it was their work which secured SHERWOOD's nomination. The evidence upon which this charge is based, has been given to the public, and not one link in the chain of testimony has been broken, nor has the attempt been made to deny a single fact tending to show corruption.

That there may be no misunderstanding on the part of the public—no one deceived by the storm of words raised by the *Commercial*—let us reiterate the evidence which shows a corrupt sale and transfer of the Toledo postoffice.

1. Prior to the nomination and election of SHERWOOD to Congress, there was a common understanding, among the friends of DOWLING, that he was not spending his time and money so freely in the interest of SHERWOOD out of friendship for that gentleman, but that he had the promise of the postoffice, in the event of SHERWOOD's election.

2. "Feelers" were thrown out, immediately after the election, to ascertain the propriety of making the change in the postoffice at an early day. Letters were addressed to Congressman PECK, the evident object of which were to ascertain how he would feel about surrendering his appointing power to his successor, during the last half of said PECK's term of office. So strong was this proposed change pressed that Republicans who supported SHERWOOD, ourselves among the number, felt called upon to deny the rumor. Dr. PECK informed SHERWOOD that he (PECK) was still member of Congress, and that he proposed to perform the duties and exercise the powers pertaining to said office until the expiration of his term of service. This caused a cessation of efforts looking to a change in our postoffice during the remainder of Dr. PECK's term of office.

3. Prior to going to Washington for the purpose of taking the oath of office, SHERWOOD had a conversation with at least two prominent gentlemen here, the object of which was, as they understood it, to trump up some charge, or charges, against MCMAKEN as postmaster.

4. Not long after SHERWOOD took his seat in Congress, DOWLING visited Washington, telling a few friends, confidentially, that things were "fixed"—that he could have the postoffice. Soon after he arrived, the people of the city were shocked by the announcement that DOWLING had been nominated to the Senate as postmaster of Toledo.

5. It is admitted that the removal of MCMAKEN and the nomination of DOWLING occurred without a single charge having been preferred against the former, or a single endorsement having been filed for the latter. No persons except SHERWOOD, DOWLING, the President and the Postmaster-General knew that the change was to be made.

6. On learning what SHERWOOD and DOWLING were endeavoring to accomplish, the business men of Toledo, with unprecedented unanimity, protested against the proposed outrage and asked the Senate not to confirm DOWLING's appointment. For the purpose of quieting opposition, as far as possible, the story was started that the President had "got his back up," and that, should the Senate refuse to confirm DOWLING, the names of other men would be sent in until the removal of M'MAKEN could be effected, and that the President was "fixed" because he had appointed M'MAKEN on Congressman PECK's recommendation.

7. SHERWOOD treated the remonstrances of citizens of Toledo with perfect contempt. He not only refused to ask the President to reconsider his action so far as the removal of M'MAKEN was concerned, but absolutely ignored the protest of the business men of Toledo to give a word to say in the selection of M'MAKEN's successor. He now admits that this was wrong, and leaves the public to infer that he was deceived and driven into this course by DOWLING.

8. While he pretends not to have desired M'MAKEN's removal—that the President was "mulish" and determined upon removal, only giving the member from Congress the power to recommend a successor—SHERWOOD never so much as intimated the President's purpose to remove the Postmaster or his friends; and to this day no one knows why MCMAKEN was removed, if not simply to give the office to DOWLING, to carry out the arrangement made prior to SHERWOOD's nomination and election.

9. It is well known that the President makes no removals, in the midst of terms of office, except for cause. It is equally well known that the Government offices in Congressional districts, where such districts are represented by Republicans, are placed at the disposal of members of Congress, the President only acting as requested by them; hence, the removal of MCMAKEN without a single charge having been preferred against him, in the midst of his term of office, and the appointment of DOWLING, must have been dictated by the member of Congress, and in this instance it seems to have been done under the direct pressure of the appointee, and in pursuance of an arrangement made for official services.

With these facts before it, the *Commercial* has the shamelessness to assert that the evidence of corruption "would not hang a dog." The people do not so regard this array of facts. Unless they can be explained away by other equally strong facts, the mere plea of "not guilty" on the part of the accused can avail nothing. With this chain of evidence, the verdict of the people cannot be in doubt, and if those whom it convicts of corruption would escape the condemnation of the people, they must explain away these facts in some manner more satisfactory than anything yet attempted by them.

DUST TO DUST.

The Obsequies of the Late Mother Superioress of the Ursuline Convent—Impressive Ceremonies at the Convent—Large Number in Attendance.

The last sad rites of religion and affection was Tuesday performed over the remains of the lamented Sister ALPHONSE, for thirteen years the well-beloved Mother Superior of the Ursuline Convent, in this city. The ceremonies took place in the hall of the Convent, which was prepared as a chapel for the event. The high altar was illumined with tapers, and on either side were arranged flowers and evergreens in profusion. Immediately in front, and supported upon pedestals covered with black velvet, reposed the remains of the deceased, in a handsome rosewood casket, the plate upon which bore the simple inscription:

SISTER ST. ALPHONSIUS,
DECEASED JULY 19, 1874,
AGED 43 YEARS.

Over the inscription the tender hands of her scholars had deposited a wreath of immortelles, and the top of the casket was covered with votive offerings of flowers, from those who knew and loved the sister during life. Above all these appeared a small crucifix. On either side of the casket were a line of tall waxen tapers. Next to these knelt a sable line of the Sisters of the Convent, broken in several places by the white vails of the novitiates. Outside of the Ursuline Sisters knelt the children of the Convent, and next came the children of the Orphan Asylum, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. The large hall was closely packed with mourners, and many stood outside, unable to gain admission.

The services were conducted by—

Rev. Father DALBEZ, S. J., Officiating Priest.
Father JOHN QUINN, Deacon.
JAMES O'REILLY, Sub-Deacon.
Father MODESTE JECKER, Master of Ceremonies.

ASSISTING.

Father E. HANNIN,
Father N. GREISCH,
Father PETER DANENHOFFER,
Father ROBERT A. BYRNS.

PALL-BEARERS.

DENNIS COGHLIN,	M. O'BRIEN,
M. MCGRATH,	H. P. L. MACHEN,
E. MALONE	B. MEILINK.

The services began with a solemn requiem mass for the dead, and were conducted with all the impressiveness of ritual peculiar to the church. These lasted for an hour and a half; and at their conclusion, each of the kneeling Sisters lighted her taper. An acolyte bearing a tall golden crucifix, draped with crape, took his place at the foot of the coffin, the audience withdrew to the sound of a funeral march by the organ, the pall-bearers raised the coffin, and preceded by the priests and Sisters, bore it to the hearse. The Sisters only went as far as the door of the Convent, and as the body was borne out, they burst into sobs and crowded to the windows to follow the cortege with weeping eyes. The only person of the deceased's family present was her brother, Mr. JOHN P. MCCART, of Cleveland.

TO THE GRAVE.

The procession formed in the following order, under charge of Marshals P. H. GALLOWAY and M. DONOVAN:

Orphan boys and girls, in charge of the Sisters of Charity.
Lady boarders of the Convent, under the care of Miss MEILINK and Miss COGHLIN.
Scholars from different schools attached to the Convent, under Miss O'BRIEN and other officers.
Carriages containing Catholic clergymen of the city.
Hearse.
Carriages containing Sisters of Charity.
Carriages with relatives of the deceased.
Carriages with citizens generally.

The procession moved down Huron street to Lagrange, out Lagrange to Bancroft, along Bancroft to Cherry, and by that street to the Cemetery of the St. Vincents, Orphan Asylum. Arriving at the grave, the priests chanted the litany of the dead, the remains were committed to the earth, and the procession returned to the city.

DISPOSITION OF THE REMAINS.

The matter of where Sister ALPHONSE should be laid to rest was one involving a little discussion. Her mother Convent in Cleveland, where she "professed," had never ceased to regard her as its daughter, although she had assumed control of this convent, and there was a strong desire to have her taken to Cleveland for interment in the beautiful cemetery of the Ursulines. For this purpose the Mother Superior of the Ursulines in Cleveland came on, with a companion, intending to take the body back with her, but she found the Sisters of this Convent so reluctant to accede to this plan that she felt constrained to abandon it and allow the body to remain with them. The next problem was where it should be interred. This is the first death which has occurred in the Convent since its establishment, over 20 years ago, and there is no cemetery here under control of the Order.

The Sisters were anxious that she should be buried inside of the Convent grounds; they secured a permit for that purpose, and had a grave already partially prepared when the Mother Superior from Cleveland interfered. She represented to them that their grounds were small, and were used for purposes of recreation by the children of the Convent. Most of these—especially the smaller ones, had an instinctive dread of anything like a grave, and they would dread to go near it. Farther, the grounds were too small to permit all the Sisters to be buried there, and as they would all like to be laid to rest alongside of their beloved Superior, it would be better to bury her where there would be room enough for that purpose. This reason prevailed, and an offer of the Sisters of Charity of a portion of their cemetery was gratefully accepted.

THE MIDDLE BASS.

A New Departure in Summer Resorts.

The Club House established on Middle Bass Island, by the Toledo boys—they gave their society such a long name that our limited space prevents a free use of it,—has proved to be all that was hoped for, and those interested are well pleased with their venture. It has been full constantly since it was opened, the guests averaging about thirty-five, while its capacity is only forty. Eleven of the members have recently bought a tract of land in front of the Club House, which they have divided up into eleven lots, giving each of them a plat about forty feet front by eighty deep. Upon these they will erect small cottages, something after the fashion at the sea-side watering places, where the cottages contain sleeping and sitting rooms, and the meals are taken at the hotel. In this case the occupants of the cottages will take their meals at the Club House: it is an admirable arrangement, giving each person the comfort of an independent residence, while saving him from the annoyance of purveying for the same. Two of the party, Messrs. A. L. KELSEY and FRANK IDEHERWOOD have already contracted for their cottages, which will be ready for occupation in about two weeks.

NORTHWESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL.—We invite attention to the announcement of the opening of this School, at Fostoria, on September 8th. It was formerly located at Republic, Seneca county. This School has proved very successful, and merits every encouragement.

WHO IS HE?

The Too-Successful Completion of a Villainous Plot—A New-Made Wife Deserted.

Last Saturday's Cleveland *Herald* contains the following story:

Tar and feathers, hemp, three-cornered rails and the rest of the paraphernalia of Judge Lynch justice have not lost their uses yet if there are many such scoundrels yet unhung as the patent bed spring agent who is the hero of the piece of villainy herein related.

On Sunday night a middle aged man, accompanied by a fair young girl aged about eighteen years, boarded the Lake Shore "steamboat express" train, due here at 8:20 A. M., at Fredonia, New York. The man bought tickets to Girard, an engaged an apartment in the sleeping coach. When the train reached Girard he left the car, telling his companion he wished to see after a box in the baggage car, and that he would rejoin her immediately. He failed to return, however, and the train moved on, much to the alarm of the unfortunate girl. On reaching Conneaut the conductor asked her for her ticket, and as she was without money or friends she was obliged to tell him her pitiful story. It seems that her truant companion had been for some time in the neighborhood of her home near Fredonia selling patent bed springs, and that by representing himself to be a well-to-do widower with a fine farm in the vicinity of Toledo, he had persuaded her to become his wife. They were married on Sunday, and immediately afterward set out upon their journey.

The conductor immediately telegraphed back to Girard in order to have the scoundrel arrested, with what result is not yet ascertained.

WEST TOLEDO.

Rapid Growth of a Suburb of our City—Manufactories Already Started and others Projected.

Tremainsville, as is well-known, has been made a station on the Canada Southern and re-christened as West Toledo. One or both of these circumstances, and probably some others combined, has injected a spirit of enterprise into that village, and it is now improving at a rate which shows a laudable ambition to emulate its neighbor on the Maumee. There is good reason for this; since with our system of continuous Railroad around the city, it has every facility for Railroad transportation which any part of the city has, and besides, the Ottawa River can be made navigable to that point at a comparatively small expense, by dredging. This will, no doubt, be attempted at an early date, if the present progress of the town continues unabated, as there is every belief it will.

The first considerable manufactory put in operation has been the molding factory in the old distillery building of W. Littlefield & Co. This has been in full operation for some time, giving employment to about 50 hands, and it is expected to gradually increase the number to 200 or more.

Sometime ago arrangements were concluded with N. Birch, of Huron county, by the terms of which he was to erect a large plow factory and foundry upon a tract of ground donated to him by the parties owning real estate in the vicinity, and who also contributed a sum of money to assist in the erection of the necessary buildings. These will be two in number, 40x80 feet each in dimensions, two stories high, and by the contract, all to be completed by the first of December next, when they will be occupied immediately, and active operations in manufacturing begun. The concern will start with 50 hands employed, and it is expected to increase the number rapidly.

PEORIA BOARD OF TRADE.

Arrival of the Peoria Board of Trade—They will Visit Detroit, and then Return to Toledo on Friday.

The Peoria, Illinois, Board of Trade arrived in our city at a little after twelve o'clock yesterday, by special train. They came over the Toledo, Peoria & Wabash Railway to Logansport, over the Detroit, Eel River & Indiana Road to Butler, and thence to this city over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. There are 150 persons connected with the excursion, 87 of whom are from Peoria, the balance hailing from points this side of that city. It is their purpose to visit Detroit to-night and to-morrow, when they will return and spend Friday in this city.

Among the representatives of the Peoria Board of Trade are the following: D. McKinney, President; Samuel Wilkinson, Secretary; L. Howell, Treasurer; R. C. Grier, S. C. Bartlett, Charles S. Clark, W. R. Bush, P. H. Morgan, W. P. Hanna, J. S. Kingsbury, J. S. Dunlap, N. P. Hay, W. G. Buckley, G. S. Kingland, J. B. Smith, S. Pulsifer, G. T. Nowlane, H. G. Amerson, J. K. Cooper, D. McCullough, Moses Pettingill, Joel Blakesley, Roswell Bills, B. L. T. Bourlands, Howard Knowles, Edward Johnssone, editor *Evening Review*; W. K. Shelley, W. L. Green, W. T. Day, Dr. Hewitt, Dr. J. G. Miles, Dr. Colburn, Thomas Crafty, G. H. Haring, M. Griswold, Robert Johnson, J. P. Lindsay, G. M. Johnson, M. H. Standley, Isaac Taylor, J. H. Schring, J. Comstock, M. Kingman, Miss Whiteside, G. J. McReynolds, J. E. McClure, J. A. McCoy, M. P. Lane, G. Barere, M. C., 9th Illinois District; H. Lightner, C. F. Churchill, W. A. Hay, J. A. Floy, and W. E. May.

A pleasant feature connected with this excursion is the presence of a large number of ladies—wives and daughters of the members of the Board—who lend cheerfulness and insure pleasure to the entire party.

The party were accompanied from Logansport by A. B. SOUTHARD, Superintendent of the Eel River Road, and Superintendent CURTIS, of the Lake Shore, rendered such "aid and comfort" to the excursionists as was within his power. Dinner was had at the Island House and at 1:45 the party left for Detroit. On their return to Toledo Friday, we hope to see more of them, and that they may see more of Toledo and her people.

The Detroit *Free Press* of this morning, referring to the visit of the Peorians to that city, says: "The committee recently appointed by the Board of Trade to make arrangements for the Peorians who are expected here to-day have completed their programme. A sub-committee consisting of Pulio Parsons, A. W. Copland, Thos. Radcliffe, Alex. Lewis, Theo. F. Hall, John R. Wendell and C. M. Garrison will meet the excursionists at Trenton. Upon their arrival here at 4 P. M. they will be escorted to the Russell House, which is to be their headquarters while in the city. At eight o'clock a reception will be given them by the city authorities in the Common Council Chamber and the City Hall will be illuminated. At ten o'clock Thursday morning the Board will give them another reception on 'Change, and at 11 A. M. they will go on board the Great Western steamer *Union* for a trip on the river, for which event the Great Western Company have tendered the steamer free. At 4 P. M. the party will start from the City Hall in carriages for a drive around the city."

THE REGATTA.

Last Saturday at an early hour the badges of the various boat clubs were seen fluttering here and there, as their bearers were busily engaged in making arrangements for the reception and comfort of the clubs which were to arrive this morning.

At the Headquarters of the Association, in the large brick warehouse on the corner of Water and Adams streets, workmen have been busily engaged in making and placing in position the necessary racks and rests. Outside the house on the dock two large derricks have been erected. They will be used in getting the boats in and out of the water. The approaches to this dock have been cut off, and no one will be allowed to enter the building unless they show a badge.

At about half-past ten the reception committee, Messrs. W. B. Clarke, C. Whitaker, W. Sharp, A. Q. Draper, J. W. Osborn, C. B. Kinnan, W. H. Standar, A. D. Howell, D. R. Smith, jr., C. G. Newell, E. J. Stock, H. Taber, A. E. Beaumon, F. B. Williams, George Pomeroy, jr., J. Copeland, jr., went to the Canada Southern Depot to meet the Detroit Club, who had a special train for the transportation of their boats. Rests were provided for the shells and a float was brought down from the Naiads' house, and was placed in a manner that would allow the boats to be launched as easily as possible. At a little after twelve the train bearing the rowers and their crafts arrived, and as soon as the handshaking was over the committee assisted the Detroiters in unloading their boats. The Excelsiors brought down six boats, two four-oared shells, one six-oared shell, one single scull shell, one ten-oared barge and one six-oared lapstreak. The Detroits brought down three boats, one six-oared shell, one single scull sceil and one ten-oared barge. The Zephyrs brought two boats, a six-oared shell and a ten-oared barge. The Goguac Club, of Battle Creek had a six-oared barge and a single scull shell. The Walaugas had a ten-oared barge.

After the boats were all unloaded they were towed to the headquarters, and the members went up town. This afternoon several of them were rowing over the course, which, all unite in saying, is much better than that of last year.

The Grand Stand near the T., T. & E. R.R. bridge, was commenced last Saturday, and is well under way. It will command a view of the start and finish, and a greater part of the course. It will be covered, and will be one of the best places to view they race that can be found. This year the price of admission has been reduced to twenty-five cents, and the proceeds are to help pay the expense of constructing it. The stand will comfortably seat from three to five thousand people. The following is the Committee appointed to be in attendance at the stand:

W. H. Standart, of Undines, W. A. Tenney, of Undines, John Copeland, Toledo, Tom Bidele, Naiad, Clarence J. Brown, Naiad.

THE CHICAGO SCULLERS,

arrived in the city early Friday morning, with the exception of one of their party—JOHN H. EDELMAN, who will get here to-day. The names of those arriving yesterday were W. B. CURTIS, T. A. ALLCOCK, FRANK E. YATES, C. T. COENING and G. D. PEARSON. The last named gentleman is from Spring Lake; the others from Chicago. Messrs. CURTIS and ALLCOCK are old acquaintances here; they figured in the regatta last year. The party brought with them (8) boats, six single and two double sculls, which were housed in the Undines House, while the "scullers" are quartered at the Boody.

OUT OF THE FRYING-PAN.

A Party of Thieves Escape the Clutches of the Michigan Officers, Only to Fall Into Those of Our Own.

Last week, a party of thieves plundered several farm houses in the neighborhood of Blissfield, Mich., of watches, jewelry and clothing, amounting in all to about $300. The citizens were aroused, and a rather exciting chase followed, which was continued by the Sheriffs and assistants, who at one time came so near the fugitives as to fire upon them, and hit one of them in the legs. When the State line was reached the Michigan officers had to give up pursuing, but they forwarded intelligence to the Police here of the visitors they might expect, and asking their arrest. The officers were put on the look out, and last night Officer VANDUZEN discovered two suspicious-looking fellows on his beat who answered the description furnished by the Michigan officers, and he immediately took them into custody. Upon searching them at the station house a quantity of the stolen property was found, and at this one of the party broke down and confessed. They were locked up, and the Michigan authorities notified.

The Famous Beauties

of the Court of Charles II. always wore ENGLISH CHANNEL Shoes. They never have ragged soles, wear longer, and cost no more. Ladies, make your dealers get them for you. The place where the channel is cut shows on the sole.

YOUTH AND MEN—Suffering from Bad Habits and Effects, Nervous Debility, etc., send 10 cents for Best Book. Nine Illustrations. Dr. E. C. ABBEY Buffalo N. Y.

☞ A pair of shoes will cost you only five cents more with a SILVER TIP on than without, and it will add twice the cost of the shoe to the wearing value.

If Cleopatra

had worn ENGLISH CHANNEL Shoes Antony and Cæsar would have been much more in love with her. Ladies, if you want to attract the sterner sex, wear none other. Make your dealer buy them for you.

The Standard Tooth Wash

of the age, is Sozodont. It has distanced competition. Discolored teeth are rendered white by its use. The breath derives fragrance from its aroma. It prevents and arrests dental decay. The gums become rosier and harder under its operation. All its ingredients are vegetable and antiseptic.

Every day adds to its popularity.

Spalding's Glue is like wit; a good thing well applied.

The Beecher-Tilton Scandal.

Mr. Beecher's letter to the committee of six church members, requesting them to investigate his character against Mr. Tilton's allusion to an offense and apology in his Bacon letter, has elicited the following reply by Mr. Tilton. It is addressed, as Mr. Beecher's was, to the Committee:

BROOKLYN, July 13.

To the Investigating Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—When, on Friday last, I met you at your invitation, the appointment of your Committee had not then been made known to the public. You sat in a private capacity. Moreover, one of your legal advisers had previously given me a hope that if, upon my appearance before you, I would preserve a reticence concerning the worst aspects of the case, I might thereby facilitate, through you, such a moderate public presentation of Mr. Beecher's offense and apology as would close rather than prolong the existing scandal. I rejoiced in this hope, and promptly reciprocated the kindly feeling which was reported to me as borne by you all toward myself and family.

Accordingly, when I met you my statement was in substance the two following points: First, that my letter to Dr. Bacon was written not as an act of aggression, but as one of self defense, arising as therein set forth from great and grievous provocation by the pastor of your Church, the Brooklyn Council and the ex-Moderator's criticisms on my supposed conduct, all going towards defaming me before the world, to inflict upon me an unjust punishment for acts done by another; and, second, saying by that letter defended myself so far as I thought was required of me to convey my reply, I felt unwilling to proceed further against Mr. Beecher, without further provocation or other necessity. Such necessity is now laid upon me by Mr. Beecher himself, in the publication of a direct request by him to you to inquire officially into his character, as affected by his offense and apology, to which I referred. He thus offers to me a direct challenge, not only before your Committee, but before the public, which I hereby accept. I therefore give you notice, that I shall prepare a full and detailed statement in accordance with the terms of your Committee's invitation to me, to furnish to you such facts as are within my knowledge touching the matters which compromise the character of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. I shall be ready to lay this before you within a week or ten days, or as soon thereafter as I shall find myself able to set numerous facts in such strict array, as that I can have them each and all with my oath to their exact truth, sworn before a magistrate. I await the appointment by you of a day convenient for my presentation of this statement in person before your committee. Meanwhile I shall make public my present communication, because Mr. Beecher's letter, to which this is a response, has been made public by him. With great respect I am,

Truly yours,

THEODORE TILTON.

Mr. Francis D. Moulton, of Brooklyn, the friend and confidant of both Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, in response to the invitation of the Beecher Investigating Committee, appeared before that Committee last evening, and made the following statement:

"Gentlemen of the Committee: I appear before you at your invitation to make a statement, which I have read to Mr. Tilton and to Mr. Beecher, and which both deem honorable, and in the fairness and propriety of which, so far as I am concerned, they both concur. The parties in this case are personal friends of mine, in whose behalf I have endeavored to act as umpire and peacemaker for the last four years, with a conscientious regard for all the interests involved. I regret, for your sakes the responsibility imposed on me of appearing here to-night. If I say anything, I must speak the truth. I do not believe the simple curiosity of the world at large, or even of this Committee, ought to be gratified through any recitation by me of facts which are in my possession, necessarily in confidence. Through my relations to the parties, the personal differences, of which I am aware as chosen arbitrator, have once been settled honorably between the parties, and would never have been revived, except on account of the recent attacks both in and out of Plymouth Church upon the character of Theodore Tilton, to which he thought a reply necessary. If the present issue is to be settled, it must, in my opinion, be by the parties themselves, either together or separately before your committee, each taking the responsibility of his own utterances.

"As I am fully conversant with the facts and evidences, I shall, as between these parties, if necessary, deem it my duty to state the truth, in order to a final settlement, and that the world may be well informed before pronouncing its judgment with reference to either. I therefore suggest to you that the parties first be heard, so that, if then you deem it necessary that I should appear before you, I shall do so to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. I hold to-night, as I have held hitherto, the opinion that Mr. Beecher should frankly state that he had committed an offense against Mr. Tilton for which it was necessary to apologize, and for which he did apologize, in the language of the letter, part of which has been quoted; that he should have stated frankly that he deemed it necessary for Mr. Tilton to have made the defense against Dr. Leonard Bacon, which he did make, and that he (Mr. Beecher) should refuse to be a party to the reopening of this painful subject. If he had made this statement, he would have stated no more than the truth, and it would have saved him and you the responsibility of a further inquiry; and it is better now that the Committee should not report, and in place of a report Mr. Beecher himself should make the statement which I have suggested, or that, if the Committee does report, the report should be a recommendation to Mr. Beecher to make such a statement."

This paper is not satisfactory to the Committee and members so informed Mr. Moulton. They assured him that they wanted from him a detailed statement or all he knew in the matter. They told him he must submit to a thorough examination. Mr. Moulton positively declined to do this, but expressed the most tender sympathy and regard for Beecher, but declared that his warm friendship for Tilton was such that he would not hear him abused without making every effort in his power to justify him in his course. The Committee expressed their firm determination to Mr. Moulton to make the investigation as searching as possible.

Theodore Tilton's wife has been before the committee. She has given evidence contradictory of her husband's version of the matter. A disagreement has resulted between man and wife, and Mrs. Tilton has left her husband. It is now established beyond the shadow of a doubt that Tilton was not aware of the existence of an Investigating Committee in Plymouth Church, until after Mrs. Tilton had appeared before the committee to give her testimony. Her appearance before the committee was brought about by intimate friends of Mrs. Tilton, who are well known attendants at Plymouth Church, and ardent admirers of Mr. Beecher.

It appears that after the publication of Mr. Tilton's letter addressed to Dr. Bacon, Mrs. Tilton left his house in Livingstone street. Mr. Tilton and his children continue to occupy the house and he receives his friends there. Mrs. Tilton is now sojourning in a family of Mr. Beecher's friends. It is not understood that a formal separation has taken place between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, but only one inference can be drawn from the course the lady has seen fit to adopt, and that is that her lot is cast, for the present at least, with those who are wholly antagonistic to Mr. Tilton.

Tilton has already taken eminent legal advice as to the best method of carrying his case where, in his judgment, it belongs, into the Courts. Mr. Tilton regards the Committee and its report, as a mere incident in the future development of the case; that the interests involved are so great that they can be settled only in conformity with the rules that govern Courts where testimony is taken under oath. Tilton will meet the Committee next Monday.

The Brooklyn Eagle says: "Mr. Beecher's statement, although not officially before the Committee, is in the hands of his friends, and will be submitted as soon as Mr. Tilton's is put in. Gentlemen who have seen it, speak of it as a frank, straightforward, manly document. Mr. Beecher addresses himself in detail to the Tilton case, explains the nature of his trouble with Tilton, denies that he ever made an impure intimation to Mrs. Tilton, and concludes with an absolute and unequivocal denial of all slanders which have been set in motion against him.

He acknowledges that Mrs. Tilton complained to him of her husband, that she spoke of his infidelity and cited instances; spoke of his going with strange women and proved that her statement was true, and finally begged him (Beecher) to advise her as a man and minister what to do. Beecher, after long deliberation and considerable hesitation, advised her, if she could not reclaim her husband to leave him. After a time, Beecher felt that he had made a mistake in giving this advice. He thought perhaps, if left to the impulses of his own generous nature, Tilton would abandon the strange woman after whom he had been running and return to the peace of his own household. In this condition of mind, he apologized to Tilton for what he had done, promised to extend to him the right hand of fellowship in the future, and to bury the past utterly.

"Tilton's forthcoming statement will," it is said, disappoint the public greatly. The supposition has been that he would undertake to prove that Beecher had done him a grave personal injury. He would specify that wrong, and adduce evidence of it. Now, it is understood, he has resolved to remain reticent in regard to his own family, but will go into the general scandal. In other words, he will attempt to show that Beecher outraged not Tilton's, but some other household. His reasons in this way: 'My proposition is that Mr. Beecher is not a fit man to occupy a Christian pulpit. What Beecher has done to me is my own affair. The public interest is properly in my main proposition, and in support of it I submit the following statement,' &c. This document, there is reason for stating, will affect the character of other women besides Mrs. Tilton. The consistency of Mr. Tilton's position will be best judged of by the public when the statement appears, and its contents are compared with his promises.

The Argus states that when Mr. Beecher reduced his statement to writing, he submitted it to a friend with the remark that it was the paper he intended to lay before the Investigation Committee. That the friend, to whom the statement was submitted, read it carefully, then returned it to Beecher, saying to him, "I advise you not to present that paper to the committee." Beecher asked for the reason of such advice. The reply was: "Because Tilton's statement will shiver it to pieces." Also, that on further consideration and comparisons of views, Beecher determined to follow the advice of his friend. That, accordingly, Mr. Beecher's statement was not presented to the Committee last night; that, instead of the statement, Mr. Beecher sent a note to the committee, in which he announced that he had not prepared any evidence to submit to that body.

The Herald prints the statement of Samuel Wilkinson, before the Beecher Investigating Committee. The substance is that in the last week of March, 1872, Theodore Tilton came to his office and took from his pocket a worn proof-press of a letter he purposed to publish in the next issue of the Golden Age, unless H. W. Beecher did him justice.

The letter, which was dated January 1st, 1871, was addressed to Henry C. Bowen, acknowledges the receipt of a sudden notice breaking his two contracts, with the independent and the Brooklyn Union, and goes on to state that it was in the early part of the rebellion that Bowen first intimated to him that Beecher had committed acts of adultry for which, if he (Bowen) should expose him, he would be driven from the pulpit. From that time, Bowen's reference to the subject, says Tilton, were frequent.

"On the 25th of December, 1870, at an interview in Bowen's house, at which Oliver Johnson was present, you (Bowen) spoke freely and indignantly of Beecher as an unsafe visitor to the families of the congregation. You alluded by name to a woman, now a widow, whose husband's death you didn't doubt was hastened by his knowledge that Mr. Beecher maintained with her an improper intimacy. You informed us that Mr. Beecher had made to you a confession of guilt, and with tears implored your forgiveness. After Mr. Johnson retired, you related to me the case of another woman, whom Beecher took in his arms by force, threw her down upon the sofa and accomplished upon her his devilry and left her. You suggested a demand upon him to quit his sacred office, volunteering to bear the demand and to sustain it. This letter you showed to Mr. Beecher at Mr. Freeland's house. Shortly afterward, you sought an interview with me, and with your face livid with rage threatened, with a loud voice, that if I ever should inform Mr. Beecher of the statements you made concerning his adultery, or should compel you to adduce the evidence on which you agreed to sustain the demand for his withdrawal from Brooklyn, you would deprive me of my engagements with the Independent and Union, and if I ever attempted to enter those offices would have me forcibly ejected. I told you I should inform Beecher or anybody else, according to the dictates of my judgment. Hardly had your violent words ceased ringing in my ears when I received your notice breaking my contracts."

Mr. Wilkinson says that, shocked with the mischievousness of the matter Tilton threatened to publish, he remonstrated against it. Discussion ensued, which was on Tilton's part passionate and noisy. He (Tilton) complained that Bowen had dismissed him without cause, and ruined him in fame, prospect and estate; had crowned this deb by refusing to pay a large debt for editorial services, of which he was in pressing need—compelling him to bring suit to collect it. His next complaint was that Mr. Beecher had not helped him in his troubles, when he was lying crushed on the sidewalk in Brooklyn, and Beecher, who had such power that with his little finger he could have lifted him up and reinstated him, saw him in his agony and passed by in silence and indifference. Rising in dramatic rage, tramping the room from corner to corner, and speaking with intense passion, he declared: "I will have revenge on him; I will pursue him to his grave."

"It was clear to me," says Wilkeson, "what Tilton wanted was money, and that his purpose in coming to me was to raise money. He left my office calm and happy in the prospect of an arrangement I outlined to him, which should give him in hand the money Bowen owed him, restore his old relations with Beecher and Bowen, procure for him flattering mention in the Independent, and a handsome notice in the Christian Union of his newspaper enterprise. The well-known 'tripartite agreement' came from the negotiation initiated after this interview. Bowen agreed to pay forthwith Tilton's unpaid salary, and to publish a reparatory card in the Independent. On the night of April 3, 1872, when the agreement was ready for signature, Tilton was in a happy frame of mind and overflowed with love and admiration of Beecher."

Wilkeson gives the terms of the agreement as originally drafted. This paper was read at a meeting of four gentlemen, of whom Tilton was one. He was charmed with it; said he could conscientiously and heartily subscribe his name to every word of it, and sign twelve times over, if that would induce Bowen to do so, and in his earnestness took up a pen to sign, but was restrained by a suggestion that Bowen might be less willing to sign, if Tilton should sign first. It was carried away without Tilton's signature.

Wilkeson's statement continues: "In a full and kind conversation between me and Mr. Tilton, after the meeting on the night of April 24 broke up, he replied to a clear cut question I put to him, that the only wrong Mr. Beecher had ever done him had been to address improper language to his wife and for that he held in his hands an ample and satisfactory written apology. I repeated to him mention of a graver injury than that made to me by a person whose information was alleged to be derived in part directly from himself, in part at second hand from a confession of his wife. With great spirit, he denied the truth of both these statements. He called the informant at second hand a "sexually morbid mono-maniac," who had imagined every word she uttered. He scornfully said there was not a shadow of truth in her story, and expressed amazement that another person should state that he ever said there was anything criminal in Beecher's conduct, and denied in the fullest and most energetic manner that he had ever said so, or said anything that could be so construed by a truthful and healthy mind, and he returned to his previous declaration that Beecher's sole offense was improper language to his wife, and repeated it anew and again repeated that the written confession and apology he had in keeping was an ample atonement.

"The next morning, on the 3d of April, Tilton came to my office in the Equitable Insurance Company's building. He was flushed and sullen. There was a hitch in the money payment, he said abruptly. He would not sign an agreement, and it would have to be altered before he would sign. Kindling in anger as he talked, he said that in the negotiation Mr. Bowen had been taken care of by Claflin, and Mr. Beecher was well taken care of by me, but he had been left out in the cold, with the money due from Bowen unpaid. I combatted the fancy kindly and tried to soothe him and hold him to the arrangement he made, but he blew out with a declaration of the utmost passion, that he'd never, while he lived, sign a paper that should disable him from pursuing Beecher and he demanded a copy of his paragraph in the tripartite agreement, that he might alter it. I made a copy for him and he sat down and began to scratch and interline it, but he rose up and carried his work away uncomposed. Before he left, I gathered from what he said that Bowen refused to pay the full amount of his claim, and that his law suit would have to go on, but the full amount was paid within a day or two thereafter, and the tripartite agreement was executed. Not the one I drafted, and which was accepted by all the parties, but a modification of that I used.

"My last copy of this instrument is in my testimony before the Committee, and I can now only say that all the portions of the agreement which are inclosed were omitted from the agreement finally executed. The efficacy of the covenant I aimed at was lost and the compact defeated. Tilton in modifying his paragraph backed out of his disavowal of his imputations on Mr. Beecher and his admission that they were untrue, and carefully secured to himself the largest liberty to the pursuit of the great preacher forever with inuendoes. My testimony before the Committee shows the changes in the tripartite agreement as originally drawn, and when all the parties to it had heartily approved and had promised to sign. It also shows my earnest remonstrances against the changes to be made, and my warnings of the mischievous consequences that would inevitably follow."

The following are the omitted portions of the original agreement:

"I, Henry C. Bowen, know nothing derogatory to Mr. Beecher's reputation as a clergyman or a man, and I expressly disavow the charges, imputations and inuendoes imputed to have been made by me and set forth in a letter written to me by Theodore Tilton on the first day of January, 1871, a copy of which letter is hereto annexed, and I declare that those charges, imputations and inuendoes are without any foundation in fact to the best of my knowledge and belief."

"I, Theodore Tilton, returning of my free will to a man whom I have revered and loved as a father, thus renew and confirm my faith in Henry Ward Beecher as a grandly good and generous man. I, too, disavow each and all the imputations and charges in said annexed letter repeated and contained and any and all other imputations upon his character and conduct, which have been said to come from me I disavow and covenant never to repeat or renew."

The Republican Nominating Convention for the Fifth Indiana District, at Cambridge City, Ind., on the 17th inst., to select a successor for Jeremiah M. Wilson, who declined re-nomination was a stormy affair. At four o'clock it appeared that no choice could be made between E B Reynolds and B F Claypool, but the former finally withdrew, and Claypool received the nomination on the eighth ballot.

Colorado is the place for speculation. A fellow escaped from a poor house there recently, and made $1,300 in land operations before they could catch him again.

The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY JULY 23, 1874

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year $2.50.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.00.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4.00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

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GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.25.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.50.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.

THE NURSERY, price $1.50, and the BLADE both 1 year for $2.50.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.75.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, price 75 cents, and the BLADE both one year for $2.25.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.00.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2 50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL $1.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

OLIVER OPTICS' BOY'S AND GIRLS, price $3 00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1.50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2.25.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

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APPLETON'S JOURNAL, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

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WESTERN RURAL, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

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Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated.

Our Agents everywhere are authorised to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Hope was expressed that a reduction of freight rates would be adopted at the recent meeting of those having control of this matter on the various Railroads of the country, but the reverse seems to have been the result. Indeed, the people have little reason to expect a reduction of rates, since there is, practically, no competition, so far as rates are concerned. These are regulated by combination, and not by competition. The different Roads compete for business, but not through a competition which reaches the pockets of either the shipper or the carrier. In this respect, the Roads are practically under one management. Rates of freight are advanced to the farthest extreme which it is supposed the people will bear.

At the recent meeting of Freight Agents, the tariff was increased, the abundant crops warranting the belief that the Roads can secure good business at higher rates for carrying. It was also resolved to abandon the fast freight lines, thus confining the business to the Railroad companies proper. This will scarcely be accomplished, however, since the interests involved are so intimately associated with the controling power of most Roads that we shall be surprised if they abandon the inner rings. It is also proposed to abandon the support of ticket offices and agents at hotels and convenient points in large cities, confining the sale of tickets to the offices at the depots. While this may be a wise economy, it will scarcely meet the approval of the traveling public.

It will be observed that Railroads are bound together by a common interest, and that there is no grounds upon which to base a hope for healthy competition. They combine and thus form a large monopoly, against which the people cannot successfully contend, except through the construction and improvement of water channels of transportation. There can be no combination between Railroads and water lines of transportation, and by providing the latter, a wholesome competition may be secured. The people of the West must look to water lines for a remedy for the evils of which they complain. They want no wild and visionary schemes, like the tunneling of mountains for ship canals, but they want the improvement of present water lines and the construction of such feeders and connecting links as may be consistent with economy and public interest. It is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible to regulate Railroad tariffs by law, but with competing water lines of transportation, reasonable shipping rates may be secured.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance, in the selection of members of Congress this fall, that the people elect men who fully understand the evils afflicting the people of the West, and the remedy for the same. Practical business men necessarily appreciate the importance of wholesome legislation upon this subject more fully than any other class of citizens, and experience has demonstrated that the most valuable members of Congress are those who stand fairest as upright, intelligent, honest business men. Take your Representative from the business walks of life and he will understand your wants as to currency and cheap transportation, and public money will not be squandered upon "jobs" to afford means for perpetuating the official existence of professional office-seekers.

☞ Murder has been reduced to a fine point in India. They use poisoned needles, and when death is thus produced, it is much more difficult to detect the poison than when taken into the stomach.

POPULAR REPRESENTATION.

The representative character of our form of government constitutes the bulwarks of our liberty and the glory of our citizenship. From the lowest to the highest office in the land, it is presumed that its incumbent represents the will and advocates the interests of the people.

But for such distinctive features of our government in restricting and controlling the exercise of official power, our condition would be no better than that occupied under the autocratic or monarchical powers of other lands. It is, therefore, a matter of paramount importance that just and proper relations should ever be maintained between the representative and those whom he represents.

In regarding this matter through the medium of past events, it will be seen that the dangers of encroachment on, and the subversion of, this principle of popular representation arises chiefly from the tendency of ambitious men to substitute their own will for that of the people represented, and also to use the power with which they are invested to advance the selfish interests of themselves and friends, rather than the interests of the whole people. It is here that the evil commences; hence the necessity for jealously guarding against the minutest encroachment on this line of right. The representative of the people should possess the widest range of action while in the performance of his duties, but such action should ever regard the will and the interests of the people whom he represents.

As the representative of Party, he is expected to advance and defend its distinctive features, but as the representative of any given locality, or of any aggregation of people, it becomes his duty to act for the whole. The moment a legislator in Congress or in the General Assembly of the State disregards this principle of representation, he takes a position of hostility to the free institutions of our nation.

If a postmaster, for instance, or any other civil officer is appointed to office by a representative in Congress, such appointment should be made in conformity with the will, and in the interest of the people whom he is to serve. So in the removal of an officer from any position, it is the will and interest of the people whom he serves that should be regarded, and not that of the representative in Congress.

The late war, almost of necessity, conduced to the exercise of individual powers which, under other circumstances would have been wholly unwarranted. The idea of absolute authority then possessed, is still cherished by very many. It crops out like plague spots here and there, and demonstrates the fact that prevention is always better than a cure.

Let it then be fully and fairly understood by the gentlemen who may solicit the popular vote for Congress, that they are not elected to represent themselves, but the people, and that the offices under this Government are designed to promote the interests of the public, and not those of the friends of Congressmen merely.

MONEY NOT WANTED.

It seldom happens that the refusal of money takes place when the prospects of obtaining it by inheritance are tolerably certain. Such, however, is sometimes the case. A young lady in Brooklyn was recently surprised by the receipt of a ponderous legal document, citing her to appear before the Surrogate to contest her claim to property valued at $42,000. In astonishment she showed the letter to her father and asked what it meant, who replied that it amounted to nothing, and taking the paper told her that he would attend to it. It appears that twenty years ago when the young lady was an infant, she was adopted as the own child of the gentleman and his wife, who have ever since sustained the relation of parents to her. It was believed at the time of her adoption that she was an illegitimate child, though her real parents were subsequently married. No more children were born to them and both have since died, an uncle of the young lady claiming the property. However, the executor of the will had been commanded to find the child if possible by her real father, and to restore her rightful property, the father claiming that he had been legally married prior to the birth of the child. The adopted father hastened to the executor, stated that he was himself wealthy, and that all his means would descend to the child, whom he and his wife had for twenty years regarded as their own, and that rather than have the impressions of his adopted child so terribly dispelled he desired to forego all claims to the property. To this, however, the executor could not conscientiously or legally agree, and accordingly the case was recently tried in a Brooklyn court, the uncle contesting her right to the property on account of her illegitimacy, and the executor of her father's will attempting to prove that her parents were married previous to her birth. A decision had not been reached when the facts were made known to the public, and should it prove adverse to the young lady, her case will be one deserving of extreme sympathy for the treble suffering it has inflicted upon her.

☞ The Brooklyn *Argus* concludes an article on the BEECHER-TILTON scandal as follows:

The result of this investigation is not to be negative. It necessarily ruins one or two men—Henry Ward Beecher or Theodore Tilton. Both of these men have wielded such a tremendous influence, both have so many friends and admirers, that there is no person in the country but will be affected in their feelings by the result. To Mr. Tilton the position is now full of danger. It is understood that already have some of his dearest associates silently withdrawn from him during this investigation. If such a party with power to the examination, his case must be a still triumph, or at least he can plant a stain on the only feeling of all fair-minded men, when the report of all the mass of sensational matter is finally locked for.

☞ The recent cremation in Philadelphia induces the *Bulletin* to remark that persons condemned to be hung should not be converted into hams, should not be the recipients of presents from strangers, should not have their nails excavated, should not be permitted to see any except immediate relatives and a minister, and should not be permitted to make speeches to the crowd assembled to witness their execution.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The New Orleans *Republican* has gathered some interesting statistics from the census report, showing the number of servants employed in different States, the object being to call attention to the waste of labor and money in this direction at the South. The following are the facts ascertained and show the per cent. of domestic servants and the gross population, aged ten years and over, in the States named:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
California	3	Vermont	2
Connecticut	3½	Alabama	6½
Illinois	2½	Arkansas	2½
Indiana	2	Georgia	4½
Iowa	1½	Kentucky	5½
Kansas	¾	Louisiana	5
Maine	2	Mississippi	4
Massachusetts	3	South Carolina	8
Minnesota	¾	North Carolina	4
New York	4	Virginia	6

Upon which the *Republican* remarks:

An approximate estimate—and nothing more is pretended—would show a fraction over two per cent. of the population in the Northern and Western sections employed in exclusive attendance upon the remainder, while in the Southern section about four per. or double the number in the North and West, is employed in the same menial services.

But the difference between the Northern and Southern States, in this respect, is even greater than the above figures indicate. Throughout the Southern States, about one half of the population are colored, and they employ but few domestic servants. The *Republican* thinks that in Louisiana, the domestic servants equal ten per cent. of the white population over ten years of age; in other words, that the white people of the South employ, in proportion to white population, about five servants where the people of the Northern States employ one. This is not, perhaps, so remarkable as it may appear at first thought. The whites of the South were accustomed to slavery. They have always had servants, and labor, among white women, has been quite disreputable. In fact, they not only were educated to look upon house work as disreputable, but were never learned the art of cooking. The climate, also, is well calculated to make house work undesirable, and the women will get rid of it if possible. Nevertheless, these facts show too large a per cent., of idleness and unproductive labor, and the South can scarcely hope to become prosperous until her views respecting labor, and her practices, undergo a reformation.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND

The name of Professor GOLDWIN SMITH is fast becoming a synonym for fickleness, since he abjures to-day what he advocated yesterday. In taking up the gauntlet, however, against woman suffrage, he has been worsted. In a recent article written for and published in *Macmillan's Magazine*, and entitled "Female Suffrage," wherein he made many untenable assertions, which have elicited severe but incontrovertible replies from the advocates of that movement in Great Britain, among many accusations which he brings against those women who are laboring for political enfranchisement, that of contempt for marriage is made very prominent, and to this Miss URSULA BRIGHT replies in the *Examiner*, by reminding the chameleon-hued Professor, that there are in Great Britain 800,000 more women than men, and that "it is particularly cruel that women should be taunted with contempt for matrimony by a man who has himself done nothing to reduce, even by one, the overwhelming numbers of those condemned to involuntary celibacy."

While this is not a reply to Professor SMITH'S unjustifiable assertions, which Miss BRIGHT takes occasion to make elsewhere in her article, it is quite justified by his allusions. To his warning that if women endanger marriage, they endanger the greatest source of protection to themselves, since so soon as they lose their charms they will be deserted for more pleasing companions, Miss BRIGHT retorts by averring that she has known men who have become acrid and disagreeable long before they lost their need of buttons on their shirts, dinners carefully prepared, and a wife with enough patience to endure their ill humor when it had become too much for the philosophy of their friends.

☞ The climatic obstacles to the settlement and eventual possession of Ashantee by the British, are as formidable now as half a century since, and, like then, threaten to bar the progress of the Caucasian race in Central and Southern Africa, notwithstanding the malaria-destroying Eucalyptus tree. A letter from Cape Coast Castle states that of the officers left by Sir GARNET WOLSELY in Ashantee last spring, six have died and nine been invalided home. One Sergeant died and four were invalided home. One physician died and four resigned on account of failing health and returned to England, while all who remain there are in such feeble health that they intend to leave the country as soon as they can find transportation to more healthful climes. Under such conditions it is impossible to hope to effect permanent settlement in Ashantee.

☞ The following is said to be a correct statement of the number of granges in the United States on the first of June:

Alabama	64	Mississippi	592
Arkansas	411	Missouri	1,900
California	200	Nebraska	267
Connecticut	3	New Hampshire	31
Delaware	6	New Jersey	74
Florida	54	New York	230
Georgia	611	North Carolina	309
Illinois	1,381	Ohio	947
Indiana	904	Oregon	104
Iowa	1,998	Pennsylvania	284
Kansas	1,133	South Carolina	2 3
Kentucky	1,191	Tennessee	503
Louisiana	128	Texas	401
Maine	27	Vermont	130
Maryland	101	West Virginia	55
Massachusetts	18	Virginia	360
Michigan	461	Wisconsin	497
Minnesota	522		

☞ It is said that contests in walking and running are to be included in the programme of the annual tournaments of Eastern colleges, since eminent medical authorities assert that walking is a far more healthful exercise and recreation than rowing, particularly to persons engaged in literary or sedentary occupations. Acting upon this hint, premiums are hereafter to be awarded, at college tournaments, to the best pedestrians, as well as the best oarsmen.

☞ The thing which commends the Republican party to the favor of the people, is the fact that it purifies itself—but it discovers and removes its own corruptions. The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "Buzzards are peremptorily warned that they cannot hide themselves under the Republican flag."

PRESIDENTIAL PROBABILITIES.

We not only have weather prognostications from Washington City, but we also have political prognostications from the National Capital, but our faith is stronger in the former than in the latter. Recently, Washington correspondents, having little else to write about, have undertaken to weigh the Presidential chances of various leading men. For some unexplainable reason, these prophets unite in giving the chances for the Democratic nomination to Senator THURMAN, when his chances, in our opinion, are not one in a thousand. Without the enthusiastic support of Ohio, what kind of a show could he make in a Democratic National Convention? It is not certain that he could even have the support of a majority of the delegates from his own State. Indeed, it is quite certain that he could not have such support without material change in the sentiments of that party.

On the Republican side, the Washington prophets narrow the chances down to two men—General SHERMAN and Speaker BLAINE. It is claimed that the currency contest has defeated CONKLING, MORTON and other prominent aspirants, but why this should destroy the prospects of these men without affecting the chances of BLAINE, is more than we can understand. General SHERMAN, we are told, is a better Republican to-day than GRANT was when first nominated, and that he proposes to locate in St. Louis for the purpose of coming out as the representative of the West. It is stated that the General is averse to this programme, but that Mrs. SHERMAN and daughters have ambition to occupy the White House, and that the General's friends are pressing him into service.

It is a little premature to discuss the chances of possible candidates, but it is interesting to know the current of thought on this subject at Washington. There is yet time and opportunity for making and unmaking politicians, and any predictions as to the nominees for the contest in 1876, must be based upon a state of facts which may be entirely changed two years hence.

FIRES.

The telegraph, during the past few days, has brought us reports of many fires, particularly throughout the West, and now we have the details of most destructive conflagrations at Chicago and Oshkosh, the former losing property worth $5,000,000 and the latter suffering to the extent of $1,500,000. The very dry weather which has prevailed has contributed largely to this destruction of property throughout the country, but in Chicago and Oshkosh, doubtless the character of the buildings occupying the districts over which the flames passed had most to do with swelling the conflagrations to proportions entirely beyond the control of fire departments. The practice of constructing Mansard roofs, and otherwise converting the roofs of high buildings into tinder boxes, with the experience already had, must be condemned. In large cities, this collection of material for huge bonfires is at a point beyond the reach of the fire departments, and so elevated that the burning pieces of shingles, boards, &c., are showered upon the roofs of other buildings to such an extent as to to insure the rapid spread of a conflagration. The fire in Chicago was confined largely to dwelling houses and the loss is therefore comparatively light, in money, though the sufferers generally belong to a class who are little prepared to bear this affliction.

☞ It will be remembered that Congressman SLOSS, of Alabama, on returning home this summer, learned that a young man at Tuscumbia had slandered his daughter. He also learned that the young man had armed himself and that he had half a cozen companions pledged to stand by him in case of trouble. SLOSS, therefore, procured a shot-gun, loaded it with slugs, and shot the young slanderer from a window, three or four of the slugs taking effect—one in the head. Although severely wounded, it is thought the young man will recover. Public sentiment justified the shooting and there was little danger that SLOSS would be punished, even should the wounded man die. But now that recovery is probable, the case takes another phase, and SLOSS will probably be killed on sight, unless he succeeds in getting the first shot.

☞ The Eastern States propose to proscribe every member of Congress who voted to afford the country a particle of relief from financial embarrassment. The New York *Tribune* thus refers to the members from that State who voted for the passage of the existing currency measure:

We have expressed the opinion that Messrs. Freeman Clarke, Geo. G. Hoskins, Clinton D. MacDougall, Ellis H. Roberts, Lyman Tremain, Wm. A. Wheeler and David Wilber, Congressmen from this State, who voted for Mr. DAVIS' olive branch to the inflationists, might do better service to the cause of an honest currency in private life than they have done in Congress.

☞ The Springfield *Republican* predicts a lively campaign in Massachusetts this fall. It says: "What with a Governor, Legislature, United States Senator, and eleven Congressmen to elect, a liquor riddle still unguessed, an elephant of a tunnel still to be stabled, and a dreadful Cyclops of a BUTLER diable to issue from his cave at any moment, it must be admitted that Massachusetts has her hands full this summer. People who are fond of politics are likely for once to have a surfeit."

☞ It looks very much as though it might become necessary for Representative GARFIELD to once more rise and explain. It is charged that for four years his private Secretary has been paid as an employe of the House Postmaster, yet doing no work for his salary. Just what use GARFIELD has for a private Secretary is more than we know, and therefore we shall not make haste to believe the story.

☞ It is announced that Admiral POLO is soon to leave Washington for Madrid, having been recalled thither to take charge of the Spanish navy.

BARBAROUS AMUSEMENT.

The death of Mrs. DAVIS, an equestrienne of BARNUM'S Hippodrome at New York last week, adds another victim to the long list of fatal casualities which have occurred at this popular and barbarous place of amusement. For the death of this woman, as of others who lost their lives in similar exhibitions, the public who patronize these demoralizing and murderous shows, are largely responsible, for since the marketable value of a commodity causes its production, so a depraved public taste brings into being and sustains, by pecuniary patronage, so-called places of amusement where spectacles as horrifying as those which lured the ancient Romans to the gladiatorial arena are frequently enacted. Mrs. DAVIS was riding in a hurdle race, when her horse became unmanageable, and in leaping one of the hurdles struck it with his fore feet, and falling upon his rider, turned a complete summersault, breaking the unfortunate woman's collar-bone, and otherwise so injuring her that violent hemorrhage ensued, which speedily caused her death. She had for some time been in delicate health, suffering severely from pulmonary affections, nevertheless she continued to follow her occupation, because it paid. The New York press speak of her as not having been a proficient rider, which is the case with many of the equestrians employed at the Hippodrome, and is the cause which has resulted in death to many persons in similar races at this place. So long as the public find enjoyable excitement in seeing half a dozen women in semi-nude attire racing wildly about an arena, on horses which they have neither strength or skill to manage, so long these spectacles will continue to exist, unless the strong hand of the law is laid upon them and they are forbidden. The peril of life and limb, to which weak women and irresponsible young children are exposed in the arenas of the circus and the hippodrome, deserve the most severe condemnation, as highly demoralizing in their influence and tendency and barbarously inhuman.

☞ And now comes an entire and radical change in the style of furniture. Furniture manufacturers have been a little slow about making radical changes, but now we have it, and those who have fitted out their sleeping apartments, "without regard to expense," will feel decidedly old-fashioned when their neighbors supply themselves with the new styles. A very good "bed-room set" of the new pattern may be secured for $600.

☞ South Carolina correspondents state that twenty-three out of the thirty-two cotton growing counties of that State, have a much smaller area planted to that staple this year than last, although a great increase has taken place in the cultivation of wheat, with a general falling off in the use of commercial fertilizers.

☞ W. D. HOWELLS has written a poem which has raised a discussion as to the existence of cotton-wood on the banks of the Miami. The testimony thus far, being confined to Cincinnati journals, is conflicting. That valley has produced its full share of bass-wood men.

☞ Reports from the west leave little room to doubt the existence of organized efforts, on the part of border ruffians, to bring about war with the Indians. How would it do to make an example of some of those men who expect to make fortunes out of such a war?

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

The various Government bureaus are generally adopting a machine which prints all letters instead of writing them, and which can print it is claimed, faster than a person can write. A clerk in the Postoffice Department has written fifty-six words per minute with this machine.

☞ The Democratic Legislature of Massachusetts failed to pass a bill providing for the punishment of bribery at elections. The Democratic party believes in the largest liberty.

☞ The public debt of South Carolina is now $25,770,611 44, when the legal and illegal bonded debt, the legal and illegal floating debt, and the contingent liabilities are added together.

☞ The school authorities of San Francisco have made a move in the right direction by stipulating to pay the women teachers of the public schools the same salaries for the same work as men.

☞ The members of the Alabama Claims Commission have been notified to meet in Washington on the 23d inst. The heat will probably insure prompt work.

☞ Ex-Governor CONURN, of Maine, has donated $50,000 to the Waterville Classical School of his State, for the purpose of rendering it an efficient preparatory school for Colby University.

☞ Blessings, as well as curses, sometimes come in pairs. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS have "hauled in their norns."

Beecher Criticised.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

It is very curious circumstance that Mr. Beecher should have written a letter demanding an investigation of Tilton's charges on the same day that Tilton's statement appeared in the *Golden Age*, and when questioned some days afterwards should have stated that he was in the hands of his friends that he would do nothing himself, and that he should not break silence. The disagreement of his language to the interviewers and his letter demanding an investigation seems to justify the suspicion of Mr. Clarke, Mr. Tilton's successor as editor of the *Golden Age*, that the letter was dated back to give it the appearance of a prompt determination on the part of Mr. Beecher to at once meet the accusations of his enemies. In fact the whole manner of organizing and conducting this investigation—with jurors of Mr. Beecher's own choosing, and star chamber sessions, with power to suppress injurious testimony—is as unsatisfactory as anything connected with the scandal since it first found its way to print. It is not surprising that Mr. Tilton should have declined to testify in such a court. He may be insane, as is openly charged by some of Beecher's friends, but he has enough common sense left not to allow them all vantage ground.

MORE ROTTEN RESERVOIRS.

The Mill River Disaster Repeated—The Breaking Away of Two Reservoirs in the Connecticut Valley—Great Destruction of Property, but no Lives Lost.

A dispatch to the Springfield Union from Chester, gives the following additional particulars of the flood: About 12 years ago the second reservoir was built, about three miles further up the stream by the Church Bros. This was smaller than the lower one, and covered from 50 to 80 acres. The upper reservoir broke away first and swept over the lower reservoir, with an immense volume of water, making a break of about four rods in the highway dam of the lower reservoir. The upper reservoir was built of earth and the whole dam suddenly gave way. Harry Meacham was at the reservoir at the time and made haste to warn the people at Blush Hollow. His warning and the fact that part of the lower reservoir dam gave way prevented loss of life and also very much lessened the damage done.

The Boston & Albany Railroad Company suffers heavily. At Middlefield Switch the long two-arched stone bridge, under which Middlefield Brook and the turnpike run, was swept away, and also a considerable length of track, amounting in all to about 200 feet. It will cost about $100 000 to repair this break, and it will require considerable time. Between Middlefield Switch and Chester depot there are eight railroad bridges, five of which are either unharmed or slightly damaged. Two of these are of stone, costing each $75,000. Of three bridges which are so badly damaged as to need to be entirely rebuilt, one is a stone bridge costing $40 000. The two others are those next west of Chester, one of which was to have been replaced this fall by an iron bridge. The loss on these bridges is $10,000 each.

The bridge next east of Chester Station, which is soon to be replaced by an iron structure, is damaged by the loss of one of the abutments, but it will be repaired by noon, so that trains can be run between Chester and Springfield. The track is washed out in many places west of Chester, but no damage of any consequence is reported west of Middlefield. Work will be prosecuted on the bridges as fast as possible, but the Superintendent estimates that it will be several days before the Road will be passable. It will probably cost $150,000 to rebuild the bridges and the Road, while the loss by the interruption of its business will be very heavy, particularly as this is the week of the College races at Saratoga.

The mills of Church Bros., are standing, but it is reported that their new mill is partly undermined. The wool house and barn belonging to them were carried away with their contents, among which were several valuable carriages. Oliver Blush's old mill and Wm. Blush's barn were also carried away. The barn contained a new $400 carriage. Several other barns and outbuildings were carried away and three or four houses are reported destroyed or badly damaged. The highway between Blush Hollow and Middlefield Switch was entirely obliterated, and six bridges, two of them private ones, and four belonging to the town, were carried away. It is not known at this time that any lives were lost, but several narrow escapes from drowning occurred. Three or four persons are reported missing, but it is hardly probable that they are drowned.

At Middlefield Switch, two unoccupied houses, one of them new, owned by West, Barkley & Co., paper manufacturers, were swept away, and also an old red house, used as pay office. The railroad buildings, several barns and outbuildings were also carried off at the Switch, and farms and gardens were badly damaged. The woolen mill midway between Middlefield and Chester, owned by John West, Jr., of Pittsfield, was not injured, but both ends of his wooden dam and the head of his race were destroyed. A tenement house, occupied by the family of Leon Seauzeaux, was swept away. He was absent, and his wife, mother-in-law and four children were with considerable difficulty persuaded to leave the house just before it went off.

The village of Chester owes its escape from almost entire destruction to the fact of there being so many stone arch bridges above that place, by which the flood was stayed for a time, accumulating in a little pond to be let down in installments on the village below. A second cause was the considerable width of the valley above the bridge, where the waters spread out somewhat like the Mill Creek disaster at Florence.

At the meadows and Huntington, there was but little damage done, the flood having mostly spent its force before it reached there. Some of the farms were flooded and the water broke over the bulkhead of the Highland Manufacturing Company's mill, swept through the lower story and did some damage to finished goods stored there.

At Westfield, the next town below Huntington, the island and some low lands were flooded, but no great harm was done.

The following is a later and correct statement of the damage done at Blush Hollow and Middlefield, the factory villages, just below the broken reservoirs. The large house owned by the Churches and occupied by Joseph King was the first one struck, the water passing clear through the building and tearing out the floors and windows. The furniture dropped into the cellar. Nearly opposite was a large house occupied by Alfred Byron. The flood struck this building in one corner, cutting out the first story from the main house. The floor of the second story dropped down at one end, and but for a pile of debris which had lodged near it the whole structure would undoubtedly have gone off. On the east side of the street, a barn, house and building used for storage, were swept away, nothing remaining but a few boards. Just below this, is what remains of Oliver Blush's house, one half of the large "L" having been torn off and destroyed, and the upright portion turned with the line of the street. A large building used for storing wool, containing hundreds of pounds, was swept away. South of this stands the remnants of Oliver Blush's barn, full of hay, the weight of which served as an anchor to the building, but did not prevent it from being completely split and broken. On the opposite side of the stream was Oliver Blush's mill, three stories high. When the flood struck the dam just north of it, that gave way, letting the stream which was rushing down strike the mill, and it disappeared like an egg shell. Opposite, on the left of the street, W. Blush's barn received the full force of the current, but only a large wing, used as a carriage house, and containing some carriages, was carried off. A few steps further was Blush's carriage, fellloe and shaft manufactory. The waters fairly split this mill open at the bottom, the dam by the side of it going down in the general ruin, and the rear of the structure dropping at the center. Church's mill, some distance below, had a large portion undermined and torn out, and one of the abutments of the water wheel destroyed, but the building, with its machinery, is saved. This comprises the damage done at Blush's Hollow, except to the roads and bridges. The loss fall is here a rushing torrent. The report that Church's large new mill was undermined proves false, as does the rumor that many persons are missing. The total amount of damage to individuals and the town of Chester is estimated at $25,000. The latest figures indicate that the total loss will reach $30 000.

The Springfield Republican estimates the damage by the Mattfield disaster in round numbers at $35,000 nearly half of which falls on the Boston & Albany Railroad. There was no loss of life. Through travel westward can hardly be resumed before Thursday, while it is quite possible the Railroad will not get into running order till later.

A special from Pittsfield to the Springfield Union says the heaviest rain known in Berkshire county for years commenced on Saturday evening and continued more than 24 hours. Between 2 and 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon the rain fell in stupendous floods, the culmination point being in Washington, Hinsdale, and the vicinity, from which streams poured down with great violence. Ashley Brook was swollen to a torrent, and reservoirs of water, released by the giving away of forty feet of the dam, which throws the water of the brook into it, the damage being about $10,000. The water supply of the town was suddenly cut off, but temporary connections will be made, unless the pipes are clogged with gravel.

In Hinsdale, the Tracy or Rumage Dam and the dam of Plunkett's Jericho Mill were carried away. The roads and treets were very badly washed. Some small bridges are carried away, and the hay crop is damaged to the extent of many thousands of dollars by overflow and lodging. No damage is reported to the railroads, except between Pittsfield and Springfield, but all trains from the west are stopped here.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A Springfield dispatch, giving an account of the bursting of the reservoirs on Sunday, says: The discovery of the leak was made by Deacon Harry Meacham, an old gentleman who has been one of the law-makers of the State, but whose name shall be remembered from this day, not as that of a Satan, but as the Collins graves of Blush Hollow. About four o'clock Sunday afternoon, Meacham, who lives about a fourth of a mile from the upper dam, visited it, feeling anxious lest the long continued and heavy rains had weakened its walls. The dam appeared to him at that time as all right, but noticing that the water was rising very rapidly he bethought him that possibly the dam of the Little Goose Pond on Small Creek, emptying into this reservoir had given way, and he went up there to investigate. Coming back, after finding that all was right and again surveying the dam, he was about to turn away satisfied when he was horrified to see the heavy land slide off on the lower slope of the dam. Knowing at once what that meant, he got out his horse, mounted him in haste and dashed down to Blush Hollow, carrying the alarm of the coming water.

The warning was swift enough giving quite ten minutes for the escape of men, women and children to the hillside, situated as in Skimmens, but further off. At the end of about ten minutes the flume gave way, and a wall of water 60 feet wide, with a cap of snowy foam, rushed through it with a roar, and descended Main street with more than the force of an Alpine avalanche. The terrified people, who happily, through the forethought of Deacon Meacham, stood on the hillsides in safety, watched the progress of the destroying wave with terror and apprehension. Leaving Main street, it branched eastward and rolled down in the rear of the houses and into Blush Hollow, an adjoining village, repeating the ravages described at the time of the Mill River disaster. Houses went down like ten-pins, trees were torn up by the roots and carried along by the waves, and even the ground was torn and furrowed as though done with a mammoth plough. For half an hour the flood maintained its mighty force. At 4:30 P. M., it reached the lower dam, and this influx broke the second dam, whose waters poured forth to add to the power of the waves. Reaching Chester the waters carried away one wooden bridge in the centre of the village, more or less damaged the foundations, dams and stocks of several manufactories, and ruined many fields and gardens.

Below this village the chief damage done by the flood was the carrying away of the bridge at Rolling Brook, and then it gradually lost its force and power of mischief. The entire damage by the flood is roughly estimated at $350,000, and the estimate is a moderate one, not including the persons thrown out of employment and the forced idleness of the place.

The New Postal Law—Its Probable Effects.

[From the New York Post, July 7.]

We have already called attention to the new postal law, and to the fact that the amount of merchandise, samples, etc., which can be carried for less than letter postage has been increased from 12 ounces to four pounds, and that the latter quantity can now be carried for but 32 cents. On inquiry at the postoffice to-day it was found that the new provisions had not yet affected the bulk of mail matter to an appreciable extent, but it was thought that a considerable change would be perceptible when the public became familiar with the increased privileges.

Even under the old law, it was said, the quantity of matter sent for less than letter postage was much greater than generally supposed. One firm in this city, for instance, makes a great quantity of uppers for patent leather boots and sends them through the mail to shoe dealers in all parts of the country, a pair of uppers just coming within the old limit as to weight. Now, it is supposed, with the reduction in postage, this business will be correspondingly increased, as will that of the large millinery establishments which now fill small orders through the mails for ribbons, laces, etc., from different parts of the Union. There is nothing now to hinder the latter from sending dress patterns in the same way, if customers are willing to take the risk of loss in transit.

A dealer in musical instruments visited the Post Office to-day to obtain information in regard to the law, and became satisfied that he could forward by mail at a cheap rate nearly all the articles in his stock of goods.

It has also been suggested that tea dealers could do a more profitable business by making packages of not more than four pounds in weight to customers in country towns, who would thereby obtain their tea at a rate much less than is usually charged by village shop keepers, while the city dealer would secure his usual price.

If the cost of postage were the only thing to be considered, tailors might find no obstacle in sending whole suits of clothes, but nothing can now be registered on which letter postage is not paid, and the risk of loss, it is said, will probably prevent the transmission of many valuable articles in this manner. An experienced officer in the Postoffice to-day spoke of this as a defect in the law, saying that he thought the fee of five cents for every registration would be sufficient to defray the expenses of the increased clerical labor.

Chinese Maxims.

1. Let every man wipe the snow from his own door, and not busy himself about the tiles on his neighbor's house.
2. Great wealth comes by destiny; moderate wealth by industry.
3. The ripest fruit will not fall into your mouth.
4. The pleasure of doing good is the only one that does not wear out.
5. Dig a well before you are thirsty.
6. Water does not rise in the mountains, but wisdom in a great mind.

English sparrows are said to have destroyed two Nova Scotia

Correspondence.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call the attention of persons writing to this department of the BLADE, to the announcement that hereafter we shall exclude from these columns answers to any and all questions bearing only a fictitious signature. The reasons for such a course are too many to set forth here, but are all of weight and importance. This regulation will not apply to letters now on hand, nor to letters written and mailed prior to this date. We repeat that real names will be treated as confidential, and none published in these columns unless in cases of importance; nor will this regulation prevent correspondents from signing any initials or fictitious name they may choose, provided that in all cases the letter is accompanied by the real name of the writer. Questions asked anonymously after this date will not receive attention.

W. W. H., and others.—The prize offered for the largest list of subscribers to the BLADE to be sent in prior to March 1st, was won by C. W. Bennett, Esq of Quincy, Mich. Mr. Bennett is an active, wide awake canvasser, and those who get ahead of him are compelled to rise at a very inconveniently early hour. We presume he is taking a great deal of pleasure in his magnificent cabinet organ.

T. F., Salisbury, Vt.—The Company you mention are regarded here as entirely reliable and we think you may depend upon their filling all orders sent them with promptness and accuracy.—The fare from Albany, N. Y., to St. Paul, Minn., will be in the neighborhood of $30.00, probably not less than that amount nor more than $40.00

FRANK F., Seward, Neb.—We are not aware that young ladies have ever graduated at Yale College. They probabilities are that they *will* do so before very many years, but such an event has not yet become a matter of history.

JAMES, L. A., Flag Springs, Mo.—We should be inclined to look with extreme suspicion on the statements of any parties who pretended to hold the title in Missouri lands by purchase from Spaniards (or anybody else) prior to the possession of the United States. It is possible that such lands may be still held subject to homestead entry, and this fact you can ascertain by addressing the U. S. Register at the Land Office nearest the tract in question. Receive with considerable caution any statements regarding titles, etc., that do not come to you from official sources.

H. J. S., Farmington, Ill.—We send you a copy of the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL with an index showing you just where to find every article in that number. This index will be a regular feature of the JOURNAL hereafter.—Mr. S. says: I saw in a late number of the BLADE a statement of the strength of an Ohio giant. We have in our section a man whose name is Lash, who came from Hardin county, Ohio. He was born in Iowa; is fifteen hundred inches in height; measures 42½ inches around the chest, and weighs 185 lbs. I might say he is a cast iron man, for his flesh is as hard as a rubber car spring, and he can crack a hickory nut in the bend of his elbow between the muscles. He will crack a walnut on his thigh or hip with a hammer. He lifted in Ohio at Marysville, 1865 pounds, and says he can prove it by fifty responsible men. He is not on the fight much, but I guess he could fight. I have seen him lift a horse-power of a thrashing machine clear off the ground. He says he is known in Kenton, Ohio, by several prominent men."

W. D. M., Richmond, Va.—The process of condensing milk is carried on under the numerous patents taken out by the late Gail Borden, who was an inventor most versatile talents.—After the milk is received at the factory, it passes through a strainer to the receiving vat; from this it is conducted off through another strainer into the heating cans, each holding about 20 gallons; these cans are set in hot water, and the milk is held in them till it reaches a temperature of 150° to 175° Fahr.; it then goes through another strainer into a large vat, at the bottom of which is a coil of copper pipe, through which steam is conducted, and here the milk is heated up to boiling point. Then the best quality of white granulated sugar is added, in the proportion of 14 pounds of sugar to the gallon of milk, when it is drawn into the vacuum pan. The milk remains in the vacuum pan, subjected to steam, for about three hours, during which time about 75 per cent. of its bulk in water is removed, when it is drawn off into cans holding 6 quarts each. These cans are only partially filled, and are then set in a large vat containing cold water, the water being of a height equal to that of the milk in the cans. Here it is stirred until the temperature of the condensed fluid is reduced to a little below 80 deg Fahr. It is then turned into large draining cans with faucets in order to facilitate the filling of the smaller cans. The draining cans stand in a room which is set apart for the purpose, and around the outside of which runs a table or work bench. Here the milk is drawn from the faucets into the small tin cans, holding a pound each, when they go to the table and are immediately soldered, to exclude the air. The cans next have the proper labels pasted upon them, and are then ready for market. For a factory supplied by from 50 to 80 cows the cost would be about $3,000, but the profits from the business are also considerable. The cost of condensing will probably be no more than one half cent per quart. It takes about three pints of milk to make a pound of the sugared condensed milk, which sells in the market at 25 cents or upward. It is not easy to give the exact cost of condensing, since that will depend upon the amount of milk worked, and the economy with which the factory is managed; but we should say that a penny per quart ought to cover all the expense of condensing. The cans and the labor of filling and soldering are additional expense.

H. F. B., Knox Co., Me.—The BLADE can hardly undertake to retain technical legal questions in the different States, since the laws are widely different and it would be far better in such cases to refer to a reliable attorney who is in practice in the particular State involved. In your letter you do not state how your friend became possessed of the real estate in question, or whether she had owned it prior to the death of her husband. Through request from him, or simply held the land as his widow. If she should execute a deed under a bond made prior to her second marriage, it would certainly be much better that the husband join with her in signing the deed, if such signature were not absolutely indispensable.—In case of the death of your friend, though her husband might have a title by courtesy, the property would revert to the children of her former husband, if she had acquired title through him. But, as previously remarked, your proper way in such matters is to consult a reliable lawyer.

T. T. C., Exeter, Neb.—We believe that Victor Hugo is a liberal Catholic, at least he was educated in that faith by his mother.—We are not familiar with the farm you mention as applied to Nebraska children.

T. M. A., Salem, Oregon.—Other of the Oregon letters will appear in the Weekly BLADE.—We are not acquainted with any machine which will steam and otherwise prepare gooseberries for market. Perhaps some of our readers know of such a machine.

RICHARD F., Albany Or.—The Weekly BLADE of July 2d contained a very interesting letter from our regular New Berlin correspondent, giving a very full history of the new Order of Sovereigns of Industry, and as your letter is dated just prior to its publication you have doubtless received all that the BLADE has thus far given on the subject.—In regard to organization, etc., you will address a letter to Wm. H. Earle, President National Council Sovereigns of Industry, Worcester, Mass. He can probably put you in communication with parties in St. Louis, who can organize subordinate Councils.

EDWARD D. H., Jasper, Ills.—We have in a former issue the substance of the pension law passed by Congress at its recent session. But as you seem to be in doubt regarding the nature of the new law, we re-insert the full text of the enactment: "An act approved June 18, 1874, entitled 'An act granting a pension to certain officers and soldiers who have been totally disabled,' enacts that section four of the act entitled "an act to raise, consolidate and amend the laws relating to pensions," and approved March 3d, 1873, be so amended that all persons who, while in the military or naval service of the United States and in the line of duty, shall have been so permanently and totally disabled as to require the regular personal aid and attendance of another person by the loss of the sight of one eye the sight of the other having been previously lost, or by the loss of both hands, or by any other injury resulting in total and permanent helplessness, shall be entitled to a pension of fifty dollars per month, and this shall be in lieu of a pension of thirty-one dollars and twenty five cents per month granted to such persons by said section; provided that the increase of pension shall not be granted by reason of any of the injuries herein specified, unless the same shall have resulted in permanent total helplessness, requiring the regular personal aid and attendance of another person.

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect from and after the 4th day of June, 1874. A person entitled to the benefit of this act will be required to file a formal declaration setting forth the degree of the disability from which he is suffering, and stating the extent to which he required the personal aid and attendance of another person. The declaration should be accompanied by the testimony of two credible witnesses to the extent to which the claimant requires the personal aid and attendance of another person. In the case of an insane person the declaration should be made by the guardian, and medical evidence of the claimant's mental and physical condition should be furnished, to show whether he requires the regular personal aid and attendance of another person. The application should be accompanied by the person's certificate.

GOSSIP.

If you see a policeman aim at a dog, don't run—try to get as near the dog as possible.

It would not be fair for the comet to strike the earth, for she is "big'n we are.

"Very respectable appearing" offenders are punished worse than anybody else in the Boston police courts.

A Boston boy found $4,000 in greenbacks and hunted up the owner, who generously rewarded him with a nickle.

Fossil oyster beds have been found above the snow-line on the Rocky mountains, and the natives are much astonished.

A competing hotel out west says generously of another that it stands without a rival.

The converted Indians on the plains engage in prayer and singing when removing a man's scalp.

At Hancock, on Lake Superior, the potato bugs form in procession and march up the street, following a load of potatoes.

Mrs. Van Cott, the celebrated revivalist, is still hard at work in the far West. People flock from miles around to hear her.

Prizes for the best loaves of bread to be made by the students is a new and hopeful feature of several female seminaries this year.

An eminent physician says that, in his opinion, there is no such thing as cholera infantum. It is all the effect of a baby's imagination.

A return emigrant wagon passed through Cedar Falls, Iowa, last week, bearing the expressive and euphonious label—"D—n the grasshoppers."

At 9 o'clock at night, when you see the big dipper with the handle towards you, and the tail of the comet in the bowl, it is about time to take a drink.

Sewing societies have been almost exterminated in the East, and anxiety to hear the gossip is increasing the death-rate at an alarming pace.

A wedding in Agawam, Mass., was prevented a few months since by the unexpected appearance of a lady who had a prior claim upon the groom's affections. Some women are so intrusive.

The French Assembly has decided, by a very large majority, that no child is to be trained to any dangerous acrobatic performances before the age of 12 by its parents, or the age of 16 by non relatives.

The white population of North Carolina is 678 470, black 391 650, giving a white majority of 276 820. The white vote of the State is 134,142, colored 80,000—white majority of 54,142.

Mrs. Jones, of Memphis, tried her best to make twenty-five cents per day to support a family of four, and when she couldn't do it she jumped into the river to leave the more for the rest.

A married lady who was in the habit of spending most of her time in the society of her neighbors, happened to be taken ill, and sent her husband in great haste for a physician. The husband ran a short distance, and then returned, exclaiming: "My dear, where shall I find you when I come back?"

A small boy approached the great showman, Barnum, in Montpelier the other day, and asked him what he would give for a cherry-colored cat. "Ten dollars," replied Barnum, "if it is really cherry-colored." Soon the boy returned to Barnum's hotel and unloaded a black cat at Barnum's feet. The showman saw the point, and paid the youngster $10, with the remark, "Boy, you've stolen my trade."

A white child has been born to a negro couple living near Wilmington, N. C. Its form and features are perfect up to the bridge of the nose, the chin, mouth and head of an African being and only well formed but really handsome in their symmetry and external appearance; but, commencing with the eyes, the face and head have the appearance of an animal, more resembling a white bear than anything else of the animal species.

At Sarnia, on the evening when the comet first showed its appearance, a young husband rushed into the drawing room for his cards again, seated comfortably on the sofa receiving with mischievous delight the compliments and the "homages" of two showy-haired Cubans. "Mary, Mary, quick! Come and look at the comet," ejaculated the husband. "I'm engaged at present," she replied dryly, "and will see it some other time." "But you can't, for it's going away soon," he persisted. "Oh, John, don't bother me," the lady responded, pervishly; "as if we were never coming to Saratoga again! I can see it next year, you goose, you!" Tableau.

A boy named James William McDaniels, who recently escaped from the Comanches to Sherman, Texas, tells a strange story of adventure. Two years ago last spring the boy's father and mother, with their six sons and one daughter, Sarah, started from Philadelphia, Ark., with two wagons for Texas, in Jack county, Texas, they were attacked by Indians. The father and Sarah had two six-shooters each, and all fought desperately, Sarah wounding seven of the savages. The family were all killed but James, who had surrendered, being ahead of the warriors and cut off. He was taken to the mountains and kept for a year bound with a log chain to a plum tree in front of the chief's tent. He was fed with raw meat and sometimes forced to eat the entrails of animals that had been killed. After the arrival of Satlanta and Big Tree he was released from the chain, and allowed to run over around camp, closely watched. By bribing a squaw he made his escape, and rescued Sherman after a week and a half's journey. He believes the Comanches have 5,000 warriors.

OVER THE SALT SEA WAVES.

Successful Voyage of the Benson—Who were the Originators of the Enterprise—Preliminaries, Terms, etc—Quick Trip—Profit of the Undertaking—More of the Same Sort in the Future.

There are few things which have reflected more credit upon Toledo enterprise than the successful voyage of the little schooner *Benson* across the salt water to Cork. There was no extraordinary tooting of horns and wrestling with the sounding brass and tinkling cymbals—such as St. Louis undergoes in her sporadic efforts to get up a direct European trade. The thing was so quietly put on foot that few in the city, outside of the circles directly interested, knew at all of what was being undertaken.

It is difficult to say who was entitled to the honor of planting the germ of this enterprise. Messrs. E. R. WILLIAMS & CO., who do a large Montreal business, have long debated and urged the practicability of a direct European trade. The idea came with more force to them, perhaps, than to any other firm in the city, since they were always but one remove from a direct shipment, while the majority of the grain men in the city transact business with New York.

Then Captain DUFF, who had spent thirty years of his life upon Salt Water, felt a natural love for the briny deep, and never took kindly and wholly to a career entirely upon fresh water. He longed to get back at times where he could inhale the invigorating atmosphere of the vasty deep, and in order make the gratification up this inclination profitable, he determined to build a vessel which would be adapted to the Lake trade, but which during the suspension of navigation in this region, he could find profitable employment along the seacoast. For this purpose the *Benson* was constructed and launched in 1873. She does not differ much from ordinary lake vessels, except that her timbers are somewhat heavier than usual, and her sheer greater.

Last winter, Capt. DUFF, and his partners in the ownership of the *Benson*—E. H. NORTON and A. ANDREWS—and the firm of E. R. WILLIAMS & CO., discussed the question at various times, and Messrs. WILLIAMS finally approached their correspondents in Montreal upon the matter. One of them happened in this city, the *Benson* was brought up for exhibition, and the result was an order in May, from BROWN, McMINN & Co., of Montreal, to charter the *Benson* for corn to Cork, a 30 cents per bushel old.

She was immediately loaded with 23,600 bushels of corn—her capacity is 24,000—and started upon her long voyage. At Port Colborne, she received some injuries from striking upon the bottom. This necessitated repairs in the dry-dock, and delayed her several days. Some difficulty was experienced at Montreal in regard to insurance. The Port Warden refused to pass her upon inspection, because of her cement-board. The Glasgow insurance companies, who held risks on her cargo, withdrew at this, but a new insurance was effected with the Northwest National, of Milwaukee, and the Globe, of Chicago, at 3½ per cent.

These preliminaries adjusted, she renewed her voyage, and on the 13th of June left Quebec, and was

FAIRLY IN SALT WATER.

On the 15th of July she arrived at Cork, making the ocean voyage in the short space of 32 days. By the terms of her charter it is at the option of her consignees to have her unload there, or order her to any port in the United Kingdom, or on the Continent between Havre and Hamburg. In the event of her being ordered away from Cork to unload, she is to receive ten per cent. in addition to contract price.

WILL IT PAY?

Now as the practicability of the business is demonstrated, the next problem is *who* her it is profitable. The voyage of the *Benson* would seem to answer that question conclusively. The Montreal firm figured that at the rates they had contracted for, they would make about two shillings per quarter of corn—480 pounds—over the ordinary way of shipments. This seems good enough margin for shippers to create a preference for this way. The next party in interest is the *Benson*. She will receive $7,080 gold for a voyage to Cork, or $7,788 gold, if ordered—as she probably will be—to another port. This, for a trip of two months, will leave a handsome margin for profit—say $4,000—which will pay, even if she has to come back in ballast. Her owners expect, however, to secure a return cargo of iron or ore from Glasgow.

This will pay—it would seem—even when rates are good along the lake, and in this connection it is well to recollect, that when lake freights are high, ocean freights are also high, and there is no reason why this business should be considered only as a resort when the carrying business is unprofitable at home.

MORE VOYAGES.

The success of the *Benson* has awakened an interest in the matter among other shipowners and several vessels are spoken of for similar trips. The schooner *Alice* has been offered Messrs. E. R. WILLIAMS & CO., and an offer made for her, but the terms are not yet settled.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Wood County.

BOWLING GREEN, July 16, 1874.

EDITOR BLADE:—The event of to-day has been the Anti-License Convention, which, considering the time of the year, had a fair attendance. Many townships, however, were not represented. G. C. Phelps was chosen President and J. H. Reid Secretary. Several committees were appointed, among them one on resolutions, whose report gives the purpose and intention of the meeting.

After stating the issue before the temperance people to be *license or no license*, resolution first says:

Resolved, That the organic law of our State should contain nothing giving the sanction of legal authority to any form of moral evil.

Resolution second says:

Resolved, That the most important issue before the temperance people of the State of Ohio at the coming election is license or no license, and that as friends of temperance, we will use all our influence and cast our votes for no license.

Resolution third declares the purpose of the Convention to enlighten the people as to the evils which must result if the license clause is adopted.

Resolution five declares the Convention to be non-partisan. Short speeches were made by parties from the floor at one session also, a report and well-timed address was made on the passage of the second resolution, by a Mr. Ford, of Cleveland; also, Professor Cocy, of Ann Arbor, who chanced to be present, addressed the meeting briefly. There were quite a number of temperance people present, who favor license. These argue that a rigid license system will better restrain the whisky traffic than the occasional temperance revivals which are so apt to relapse into a lethargic state.

There is but little interest shown in the new constitution here, and many who go to election will vote against the whole thing, license and all.

We had a refreshing shower of rain last night, which was much needed. A strong wind prevailed with the rain which laid down the oats badly. If you wish to see fine corn fields, and lots of them, come up to Wood. She is standing herself this year. Wheat is harvested and is a fair yield, much better than the promise of spring gave. Now meadows fair, and do rather light. Oats good, with large acreage; potatoes the same. The apple crop will be very short, but a good peach prospect somewhat compensates for the apple failure.

Tontogany and Bowling Green are to become more neighborly by means of a branch railroad between the places. A sufficient amount has been subscribed to insure a strap iron road, and it is thought an amount sufficient to lay a T rail can be raised. The President of the Company is at Carrollton, this State, to see what legislation can be had for a locomotive and iron. Some Toledo wholesale men came to our aid quite liberally in the way of subscriptions, for which they will no doubt be remembered in the future.

Mr. M. P. Brewer, who has lately purchased a half interest in the Wesson *Republican*, moves with his family to that place next Monday. Mr. B. is a capable young man, and we are sorry to lose him from the newspaper field in this county. Politics are "rising round nose" apparently, up here this year. A nomination is not going to be an absolute equivalent to an election as hitherto. The wild-eyed mob on the wisdom of the Convention, in putting the right kind of men up as candidates in the polls. It is hard to reckon what Wood county will do this fall. Republicans hereabouts report the Sherwood discussion in the BLADE and *Commercial*, or rather regret that there is cause for such manner of discussion. We find here no particular fault with the General's record, except that he is open to the charge of being a professional office-seeker. A man without pride or professions, without aim or object, except to hunt and grasp for office.

Moreover, it is understood here that he was no sooner in his seat than he began fixing things for a second term, and in carrying out this programme he is assisted by a small ring of government and court-house officials at Toledo. Two of these were up here this week, and a Custom House official was in the county last week, perhaps on the same business. Now, if this be the case, there can be only one result, and I quote the language of a prominent Republican, who to-day said if Mr Sherwood is *forced* upon us it will be a calamity to the party. *We shall be defeated.*

But enough of this Congressional matter for the present. I must tell you an incident which came near causing a household panic in this town lately.

A lady who had been giving herself no little concern whether the comet would bring war or famine, or strike the earth with its tail and knock everything to pieces, shortly after retiring one night, heard a strange tapping noise in a large empty barrel not far from the house. She tried to sleep, but still that noise like some person thumping a tin coffee pot was heard. Her husband was not at home and she dared not go out. Finally at daylight, the strange noise still continuing, she peeped out of the window to see one of her tin fruit cans, bottom upward, trying to bob itself out of that barrel, but each time only coming to the top to fall back, but still the motion was kept up with automatic regularity and the lady finally fell asleep. On awakening she sent the hired girl to see what was in the barrel, which was found empty.

Later in the day the fruit can, bottom upward, was discovered moving about in the yard grass and supposed to be mounted on the head of a large snake, but clearer inspection revealed a poor dew-bedrabbled cat that had been on a pilfering errand in at the pantry window, and thrust her head so snugly into the can that it was with difficulty it was released.

There is no moral to this story, but cats should not get in to other people's pantry.

"ANJOU."

The vastness of the lace industry of Belgium may be judged from the fact that around Brussels, Malines, Anvers, Bruges, Menin, Ypres, and Grammont 100,000 women, young girls, and little girls are engaged in its fabrication.

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COUNTY DITCH NO. 93.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Lucas County have apportioned the cost of constructing County Ditch No. 93, and the expense of locating the same. The Ditch is to be 10 feet wide on top 3 feet wide on the bottom, to be 3 feet deep, the road at west end of ditch, and to open with a regular grade to bottom of Ditch, running out at a point 40 rods east of road, to end. The cost of locating to be paid by the County Treasurer on or before September 1st 1874 and the Ditch to be finished on or before September 1st, 1874.

The following schedule shows the No. of Pitch, Section, No. of Rods Apportioned to Each Landholder, &c., &c.:

No. of Pitch	No. of Section	Names of Land Owners	Description of Lands	No. of Rods Apportioned	Cost of Location	Cost of Construction	No. of Cubic Yards	Cost of Location	Cost of Construction

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

The new Postal Convention with Japan will go into effect the first of January next.

A requisition was made upon the Treasury of the United States July 14th, by the new District Commission for $616,000, to pay employes and laborers of the late Board of Public Works, as well as those of the late District Government. Of this amount $299,000 are for the employes of the District proper, including school teachers, firemen, laborers and others, and $371,000 goes to pay those of the Board of Public Works.

Treasurer Spinner has threatened to tender his resignation in case his views regarding the management of his own Bureau are not approved by those higher in power.

The Treasurer has decided that National Banks will be permitted to make good the amounts charged to the five per cent fund, for the redemption of their notes by the remittance of National bank notes thus saving the expense of remitting legal tender notes from the Treasury Department in return for the same notes redeemed, and of the return of legal tenders by the banks to make good the five per cent fund. The first deposits of five per cents must, however, be made in legal tenders in all cases.

The suspension of the Freedmens' Savings bank, which retains the savings of many industrious colored persons, is the chief subject of conversation among the people. Three deaths have resulted indirectly from the suspension, the victims being women who went into a wild state of imbecility and collapse at the loss of their savings.

The cotton planters, reports to the Department of Agriculture, in accordance with the conditional promise of their June reports, show an increase in the condition of the plant in every State. The percentage of average conditions are higher than in June, by the following figures: Three in Louisiana, four in Arkansas, six in Florida, seven in South Carolina, nine in Mississippi, ten in Alabama, eleven in Georgia, twelve in Tennessee and Texas, and thirteen in North Carolina. Texas and N. C. return a condition above the average. The following are the State averages: North Carolina, 102; South Carolina, 88; Georgia, 91; Florida, 96; Alabama, 92; Mississippi, 87; Louisiana, 75; Texas, 102; Arkansas, 94; Tennessee, 97. As compared with July of last year, the condition is higher, except in Florida and Arkansas, though the difference is slight in Tennessee and Georgia, and not very wide in Mississippi and Alabama.

Three million dollars of the new trade dollar have been coined and shipped to China since the new coin went into circulation, a little over six months ago.

On the 17th the Republican Congressional Committee issued an address to the people reviewing the course of the Democratic party during the past forty-five years and giving the history of the Republican party since its formation. The address is ten columns long. It deals in plain, unquestioned facts, gives a truthful history of both parties and proves conclusively that the government cannot safely be entrusted in the hands of the Democracy.

It is stated that the examination of young men who receive permits to report for admission into the Naval Academy as cadet engineers takes place on the 15th, 16th and 17th September, instead of any time between the 15th and 25th, as heretofore. This will be a competitive examination. A recent act of Congress permits the appointment of 25 cadet engineers annually.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a complimentary letter to Ensign T. C. Spencer, who acted very gallantly on the occasion of the capsizing of the boat Fortune on the coast of Mexico. He has also complimented the Mate, Christopher Fowler, for heroism at the same time, and has awarded a medal of honor to him.

In reply to various inquiries Treasurer Spinner has issued a letter declaring that National Bank notes should not be cancelled before being sent to him for redemption. Redeemed notes will be cancelled in the Treasury office. Second, that National Bank notes will be received to make good the 5 per cent. redemption fund, but the first deposit of the 5 per cent. must be made in legal tender notes; any excesses over the amount required to make good the 5 per cent. fund of the bank, forwarding the same will be remitted in legal tender notes, forwarded from the Treasurer's office, for the excess cannot be made in drafts. Third, that the Assistant Treasurer should receive an account of the transfers of the deposits of such bank notes as are redeemable at their full face value at the Treasury Department.

It is now thought probable that Gen. Sherman will reconsider his determination to go to St. Louis, and remain in Washington.

The new currency law has worked the Comptroller of the Currency pretty hard lately in answering inquiries for a construction of the law, and other duties necessary to carry it out. In the meantime, applications for National Bank circulation are not very brisk. There is plenty of money to satisfy all applicants, and the Eastern banks remain undisturbed. The National Bank reports, showing their condition on the 26th of June, under the last call, are all in. The work of abstracting these reports so that the general condition of our whole banking system can be ascertained, has just commenced, and it will be some days before a general report is made.

London advices state that Mr. Moran declines the appointment of Third Assistant Secretary of State, at Washington.

The ratifications of the Postal Convention between the United States and France were exchanged on the 17th, at the Post-office Department, and the Convention will be carried into operation on the 1st of August.

The new Board of Indian Peace Commissioners met at the Interior Department on the 17. There were present Sibley, Fisk, Lang, Roberts and Smith. Butler and Turney were absent. There are three vacancies. An organization was effected by the election of Mr. Fisk as Chairman, and Mr. Smith as Secretary. An Executive Committee was chosen, consisting of Smith, Roberts and Butler, and a Purchasing Committee, consisting of Sibley, Butler, Turney and Lang. The Commissioners made a formal official call on the acting Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

W. Hunt, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has returned here from Saratoga, bringing with him letters signed by the President, authorizing the appointment of J. H. Mann as First Assistant Postmaster General. Also authority for John L. Rout, Second Assistant Postmaster General, to act as Postmaster General during any temporary absence of Postmaster General Marshall.

THE EAST.

In the N. Y. Court of General Sessions on the 13th, ex Mayor Hall moved that the grand jury be restrained from proceeding in the matter of finding new indictments against the late Police Commissioners Gardner and Charlick, until the three already found, and now pending trial, have been disposed of. Judge Sutherland declined to interfere, saying it was a matter entirely in the province and discretion of the grand jury.

The Attorney General has directed the United States Attorney for the Western District of New York to take an appeal to the Supreme Court in the case of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company against United States Internal Revenue Collector Bailey.

Mr. Jewett, the new President of the Erie Company, says the statement that his acceptance of the Presidency of the Company depended upon a favorable report being made by the English accountants, was without foundation. He entertained little doubt but that the report in question would reveal many errors and abuses, but he (Jewett) had prepared himself for the worst, and clung to the hope that by energy and organization, the fortunes of the road could be retrieved. He had not taken charge of the Road for the purpose of losing his reputation as a Railroad man, and he hoped that his administration of the Erie Company would be successful and satisfactory to the stockholders. Whether the attempt would be renewed to alter the gauge of the Road, he was, at present, in no position to speak positively. Before any important movement of that kind was entered on, he was determined to acquaint himself thoroughly with the condition of the Road and the state of finances.

At Portsmouth, (N. H.), July 15th, the shore end of the telegraph cable was successfully landed from the steamer Ambassador.

In New York the effect of the news of the Chicago fire was to knock down the prices of stocks slightly, but this state of affairs did not last long and there was a quick rally. The market is feverish and unsettled. The stock market is the only one that has been at all disturbed.

At Philadelphia, Penn., July 16th, a large crowd witnessed the the departure of the steamship Ohio for Liverpool, with the members of the Boston and Athletic Base Ball Clubs, on their professional tour in England. A number of friends of both clubs accompany them down the river as far as Delaware City, with a band of music.

The News says the question of the legal separation of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton is now in the hands of Mr. N. B. Morse, formerly Judge of the Court of Appeals. Judge Morse is a step-father of Mrs. Tilton, and has been her husband's intimate friend for many years.

A N. Y. Grand Jury have found three more indictments each against the convicted Police Commissioners, Charlick and Gardner, for violation of election laws.

At Philadelphia, July 16, before Register Mason, the examination of the affairs of Jay Cooke & Co., bankrupts, by counsel for creditors, was begun. Jay Cooke was first examined. He referred counsel to the books of the firm for most of the information they desired. Mr. Fahnestock, the partner of the firm resident in New York, said at the time of the suspension, the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. were indebted to Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. The latter firm held no collaterals to secure this indebtedness. Jay Cooke & Co. were solvent on September 17th, and insolvent on September 18th, caused by their inability to raise funds to meet their demands. The chief cause was the advances made to the Northern Pacific Railroad. All these advances were made by advice of Jay Cooke. The witness frequently objected to this class of investments. No proposition was ever made by the firm to exchange Northern Pacific Railroad bonds for real estate. The Philadelphia house was largely indebted to the New York house. Witness also remonstrated against this. The examination will be resumed Friday.

A New York dispatch says the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have authorized improvements made in the prison quarters of Wm. M. Tweed, owing to the representations of the physicians, and the Warden of the Penitentiary will in a day or two remove Tweed to a larger room. This room is about 10 by 20 feet in area, on the second floor, and has three windows looking from it on the river. It is to be fitted up with the same furniture used in Tweed's former room, on the second floor. This furniture belongs to Tweed. It consists of a double bed, lounges, hospital and arm chairs, office revolving chairs, and one or two tables. Before Tweed can be removed his new quarters will be rendered more secure, and the Warden is now having the room bolted and barred. At present Tweed performs the duties of orderly in the hospital, administering medicine, and assisting the doctors in cases requiring an orderly's attendance, and turning out at night with the other orderlies when he is required. He feeds on prison fare, except that he is permitted occasionally to purchase better food, always within prison regulations.

At New York, July 18, the physicians who have been acting as a Coroner's Jury in the case of Wm. McCormick, who died of hydrophobia, June 25th, brought their investigation to a close and given their verdict. They say: "We have been unable to establish conclusively by what dog the disease was conveyed to McCormick. We regard hydrophobia as a disease communicated by inoculation with the specific virus, and not capable of transmission from a non rabid animal. As a means of prevention, we recommend that the person bitten by any dog or other animal shall at once, if the wound received be in any part where it is proper to practice excision, have the wounded part thoroughly excised, and that the wound be allowed to bleed for a few moments in a basin of warm water, and finally that the wound be cauterized with nitrate of silver, nitric acid, caustic, potassia, a hot iron or burning coal. In case the Surgeon cannot be found to practice excision, the patient should apply cord above the wound and then suck the part, provided he has no excoriations in his mouth, and at the first opportunity apply some of the caustics mentioned. At any period prior to the development of the disease, it will be proper to exercise the cicatrix and cauterize.

The Trustees of the Plymouth Baptist church in N. Y., state that an attempt has been made to assassinate their pastor, Rev. D. Henry Miller, owing to a sermon delivered by him favoring the reading of the Bible in public schools. Two shots were fired into the pastor's study during his absence, and he has been sent a threatening letter.

About 600 Mennonites, who propose to settle in the West, arrived at New York on the 17th inst.

A correspondent who had a conversation with Henry H. Foster, Honorary Secretary of the Irish Rifle Association, writes that all the arrangements for the International Rifle match at Creedmore, on the part of the Irish team, had been nearly completed; that six out of the eight gentlemen named in the team were certain to go to America to compete for the prize; that the greatest interest was manifested in the contest among the patrons of rifle shooting in Ireland and England, and that the team were doing the best they could to uphold the reputation they had already achieved as expert and clever marksmen; that they would leave nothing undone on their part to win a victory in the United States, and if they did not gain the laurels, they would most willingly place them on the brows of those who best deserved them. It is not yet considered certain whether Lord Cloncurry will accompany the team to America. His going will complete the representation of the nobility, while the other gentlemen make up the list, showing that the gentry of Ireland, as well as the nobility, are not unconcerned at the result of the great international match.

THE WEST.

At Grand Rapids, Michigan, on the 14th inst., Judge Withey rendered an important decision in the United States Court. Pickering was adjudicated a bankrupt April 6th, and the amendments to the Bankrupt law were approved June 22d, of the present year. June 29th, the attorney for the petitioning creditor appeared for an order permitting one-fourth in number and one-third in value of the creditors to join the petition in order to comply with the 39th section of the amended Bankrupt act. The application assumes that the decree made April 6th, adjudicating Pickering a bankrupt, is void, under the language of the amended section 39, and that it is necessary to have the requisite number and value of creditors unite in the petition, and thereupon proceed to a hearing, after proper notice to the debtors. The language of the amended section 39 justifies such a view, but the court holds that such is not the effect of the amendatory law. The decree of adjudication having been rendered prior to the approval of the amendatory act, it will stand as the decree of the court. It is not in the power of the legislative department of the Government to so far interfere with the judicial department as to vacate the judgments and decrees of the latter. The petition was denied.

Alluding to the impression which seems to be prevalent in the East that nearly the entire State is overrun with grasshoppers and the crops utterly destroyed, the St. Paul Press of the 14th publishes statements showing that the total damage done by the grasshopper raid is equivalent simply to a loss of about one-twelfth of the usual crop, or about the same as if the average yield throughout the State were diminished from any cause something over 1¼ bushels per acre below the general average. It extends over about one-tenth of the area of the State, and involves about one-thirteenth of the population. The crops outside of the devastated region promise a most abundant yield.

The Local Executive Committee of the Army of the Cumberland, met in Columbus, O., July 15, and appointed a full list of committees on finance, banquet, &c., for the re-union to be held here on the 16th and 17th of September next.

The Milwaukee Sentinel of the 17th inst., published advices from thirty counties of Wisconsin, showing the condition of the crops. With reference to the wheat crop, it appears there is a belt extending throughout Green, Rock and Jefferson counties, where the heads have not filled at all. The same state of things appear in parts of Juneau, Adams, Jackson, Buffalo and Pierce. Elsewhere the yield will range from average to considerable above an average. Oats is a fair crop, being short in only a few places. Barley light, but rye shows an average yield. Winter wheat is already harvested, and the yield is generally good. There is a good yield of hay.

At Chicago, July 16th, at a meeting of the General Superintendents and General Freight Agents of all the Railroads leading to the northwest, it was decided not to pool the earning, but to advance the present freight rates to northwestern points ten per cent. All opposition between the Companies is now obviated and high rates will be obtain.

The National Photographic Association, which has been in session at Chicago recently, elected the following officers: W. H. Rulofson, of San Francisco, California, President, Edward L. Wilson, permanent Secretary, Albert M. Mooro, permanent Treasurer. Vice Presidents were elected from Maryland, Iowa, Louisiana, Kansas, New York and Illinois. A committee on the progress of photography, consisting of seven members from various parts of the United States and from England and Prussia, was appointed; also and Executive Committee of seven members.

An erroneous impression has gained ground that the exposition building at Chicago, was injured by the fire July 14th. It is however, false, and the September exhibition will be held in it as previously stated.

Professor Watson, of the University of Michigan, accompanied by other astronomers, left Omaha, Neb., for the west, on the 17th, on their way to stations in China and Japan, where they will observe the transit of Venus. Four car loads of astronomical instruments will accompany them.

The Kansas City Journal of Commerce gives the following information relative to this season's cattle trade. The drive from Texas is now about all in. Those in sight will number 155,000, distributed as follows: 40,000 at Colleeville; 40,000 at Wichitar 20,000 at Great Bend and neighboring points; 50,000 at Ellsworth; 12,000 at Bunker Hill and other places. These will be marketed this fall, while the remainder, 24,000, will be consumed on the frontiers and in filling Indian contracts, besides there are about 100,000 wintered Texans in Kansas, and about 40,000 in Colorado, which will come into market this season, making altogether about the same number as last year.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Catholic Cathedral in Chicago was performed on the 19th with imposing rites, in the presence of a vast crowd. The procession of all the Catholic societies numbered 5,000 people. Rev. McKatter laid the corner stone, and the Rev. Damon preached the sermon. This is the largest Cathedral in the West.

At Chicago, July 18th, a man named Jackson was arrested, charged with firing the building that caused the fire of Tuesday, July 14. The testimony taken goes to show that he offered a peddler named Wallfer $100; that he had once attempted the deed unsuccessfully and then boasted that he would have better success next time. The hearing of the case has been adjourned until Wednesday next.

The Chicago Council has adopted resolutions instructing the Board of Public Works to take immediate steps towards furnishing a more abundant supply of water in those portions of the city where it is insufficient in time of fire. The Board was directed to have all wooden buildings, of whatever kind, removed from within the city limits. It was expressed as the sense of the Council that a corps of sappers and miners should be formed and added to the present fire organization. Their duty should be to aid in quelching conflagrations, by the removal and destruction of such buildings as the Fire Marshal deems necessary.

THE SOUTH.

The case of cholera reported a few days since from Louisville, Ky., is the only one which has occurred there this season.

The Arkansas official returns foot up—for Convention, 80,259; against, 8,607. Of the 91 delegates elected, over 70 are Democrats and Conservatives. General Grandison D. Royston, of Hempstead, a member of the Convention of 1836, will be nominated for President of the Convention.

The philanthropic citizens of Chicago are taking active measures to inaugurate country pic-nics and excursions for the poor again this summer.

The Louisiana Relief Committee return thanks in the following language:

Supplies from the United States Government will render contributions for the relief of the overflowed unnecessary. For the donations received, the Committee return the most cordial thanks.

The report of operations will be published about September 1st.

By direction of the General Relief Committee. LOUIS A. WELTZ, Chairman.

At Fortress, Monroe, July 14, J. H. Peal, Jr., was nominated for Congress by acclamation.

At Little Rock, July 18, a resolution was adopted by the Constitutional Convention, giving it as the sense of that body, that all officers should be elected by the people. Resolutions instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the legality of the act authorizing the issuance of $3,000,000 in levee bonds, were adopted.

The St. Louis Democrat Little Rock special says that the Congressional Committee began its investigation July 18th, by examining Governor Baxter, who in reply to questions said that he never had returns of the election at which he claimed to be elected, and don't know where they are. In a speech at Lewisburg, a year ago, he said that he had the original returns in his possession.

Governor Baxter is reported to be very angry at the action of the Convention in declaring that officers, from the lowest to the highest, shall be elected, as his Democratic friends had promised that his term of office should be scheduled over by the Constitutional provisions. Persons who have conversed with him say that he threatens to disperse the Convention with militia if it interferes with his term of office.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

In the House of Commons on the 12th, Disraeli said he had hoped Parliament would be in a condition to adjourn on the 5th of August.

The Newmarket magistrates have granted a summons against Mr. Chaplin, as Steward of the Jockey Club, for permitting betting on the Newmarket race course, and it is rumored that the Duke of Richmond will receive a similar summons after the Goodwood race. It is said these proceedings are taken by a prominent racing man and better, to test the law and force a Parliamentary definition thereof, which will clear up its obscurity.

In the House of Commons the Public Worship Regulations bill passed its second reading without division.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th inst., Gladstone withdrew his resolution against the public worship bill, in consideration of the unanimity of the vote in its favor on its second reading.

The British Admiralty Court has awarded the owners of the steamer Spray $77,000, the E. T. Barry $70,000, and the Auburn $25,000 salvage for towing into port the abandoned French steamship L'Amerique.

Albert Grant, Liberal Conservative Member of the House of Commons for Kidderminster, has been unseated for corrupt practices in his electoral canvass.

In the House of Lords on the 17th inst., Earl Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, stated that Her Majesty's Government was ready to accept the cessation of the Fiji Islands. It was made unconditional, but sixteen conditions proposed by Fiji were not acceptable. The Governor of New South Wales has been instructed to submit the views of the Government on the matter to the King and inhabitants of the Fiji Islands.

The Times' correspondent at Santander telegraphs that the probability of foreign intervention in Spain is much discussed there.

A special telegram to the Daily News says that the journals of that city suggest that the European powers collectively urge France to prohibit all French support to Carlists, who cross the Spanish frontier, on account of the barbarities practiced by their forces.

Dispatches from India announce that the inundations are subsiding.

Spain.

Special dispatches from Madrid report that General Sebalias is continually receiving reinforcements. Fresh outrages have been committed by the Carlists who are reported to have robbed and nearly murdered a doctor and others, who were sent out to bring some wounded Republicans within the lines.

Dispatches from Spain report that Gen. Zabalia has removed his headquarters from Tafalla to Logrono. Gen. Morriones is also retiring towards the river Ebro.

Sickness is prevalent among the National troops. It is anticipated that active operations will be postponed three weeks.

The main body of the Carlist Army has entered Biscony, and threaten to stop the navigation of the river Nervian.

The Commandant of Bilbao has asked for reinforcements, which has been sent hence. The blockade of Bilbao by land is complete and stringently maintained by the Carlists.

A crisis in the Ministry is reported imminent. Gen. Zaballa and Comacho, the Minister of Finance, will probably retire. The former is said to be ill.

The Carlists abandoned the siege of Puaycarda, after the second assault, in which they were repulsed. The Carlists besieging Cuenca have occupied houses in the suburbs. Reinforcements for the besieged Republicans have arrived from Madrid.

The Madrid journals state that the Carlists have seized a number of men, women and children in Biscay, numbering 1,600 persons, and hold them as hostages, to be shot in case of an attack by the Republicans.

The Carlists have burned several houses in the suburbs of Cuenca, and killed many inhabitants.

Orders have been issued declaring all Spain in a state of siege, sequestrating the property of Carlists, whose estates will be held liable to heavy penalty to the relatives of the Republicans slain, and finally creating a special reserve of 2,000 men.

The Government announces in its official orders that it will not permit the shooting of prisoners in retaliation for the Carlist atrocities.

Minister Cashing gave a farewell dinner at Madrid, on the 18th inst., in honor of Senor Manulla, the newly appointed ambassador to Washington, who is about to depart for the United States.

France.

The Assembly on the 14th inst. rejected the proposal which was supported by M. Magne, Minister of Finance, to increase the salt tax. The majority against the Government was 106. M. Rouher attempted to speak during the debate, but was hooted down by the Left.

Further investigations into the doings of the Bonapartist Propaganda have resulted in compromising M. Hsentgers. The Imperialists are beginning to feel uneasy as the investigation progresses. The Minister of State has not yet commenced legal proceedings against the implicated parties, expecting additional discoveries.

An official note is published warning agriculturalists and others against emigrating without making inquiry of the administration in reference thereto. It is stated this course is taken because a number of emigrants had made application to the government for assistance to enable them to return to France, particularly from Philadelphia, where the promises held out by the emigration agent have not been realized.

The debate on M. Magne's tax proposals was continued in the Assembly on the 15th. The Minister, referring to the vote on the salt tax, accused the Republican deputies of subordinating the financial interests of the country to political considerations. This was followed by a scene of tumult and disorder, which compelled President Buffet to temporarily suspend the sitting. Subsequently the Minister's propositions to increase certain taxes were defeated by a vote of 355 to 256. This result involves the defeat of M. Magne's financial plans.

M. Ventanow, reporter of the Committee of Thirty, read a report on the various Constitutional propositions referred to the Committee. It states that the Committee recognize the irrevocability of President McMahon's power, but declares that the Septennate is merely a truce to parties for seven years. The Committee decided to set aside M. Pierre's bill, and substitute their own, which consists of six clauses: The first maintains the title of President of the Republic; the second establishes Ministerial responsibility; the third confers legislative power upon two Chambers, the appointment of members of the Upper House or Senate, to be the subject of a future bill; the fourth provides that the President alone is authorized to dissolve the Lower House or Chamber of Deputies; the fifth prescribes that the Congress of both Chambers shall provide for the continuance of the government, in case Marshal McMahon resigns or reaches the term of his office; the sixth says no modification of the Constitutional laws is to be allowed, unless first proposed by the President.

All Parliamentary parties are disappointed. The Left considers that the Committee's bill aims at a dictatorship, without putting an end to party agitation. The Legitimists and Imperialists are also against it, and its rejection is considered certain.

The resignation of M. Magne, Minister of Finance, after the recent vote in the Assembly, is considered certain.

A Paris special says that the Pages Dupont has given notice of an amendment to the bill reported by the Committee of Thirty by M. Convendon, though providing that the Senate shall consist of one hundred members, to be nominated by McMahon, 130 members of the Assembly to be selected by Deputies from separate departments; and that the Cardinals and Marshalls shall be Senators ex-officio; that the first Senate shall sit three years, and the next six or more, according to the decision of the Assembly. The President of the Senate shall become President of the Republic in the event of a vacancy occurring between the adjournment of the present Assembly and the meeting of the next. The President of the Republic shall be empowered to dissolve the Assembly.

The Paris correspondence of the London Times contains the following: Various French papers reproduce correspondence in which it is stated that the efforts lately made by Marshal Serrano have increased the chances of the recognition of the Spanish Republic by England, Germany and Russia. "According to private information sent from Madrid," says one of these letters quoted in the Republique Francaise, "Marshal Serrano is believed to have also made known to those three powers his intention to claim from France an indemnity of at least 250,000,000 francs, when the Republicans shall have gained a decisive victory over the Carlists. The ground of the claim will be the support given the Carlists by France. The government of Marshal MacMahon has the will but not the power to prevent French Legitimists from assisting Spanish Carlists, and it appears probable that on this subject a question of international law will be raised, destined to be examined and resolved by an international congress.

There are dissensions in the Ministry on the question of the general policy. No change in the government, other than the retirement of M. Magne, is expected to take place before the debate next Monday on M. Ventavon's report from the Committee of Thirty.

M. De Fourton, Minister of the Interior, has resigned, and President MacMahon has accepted the resignation. He said that in consequence of the refusal of the Minister of the Interior to authorize the prosecution of W. Rauber, the Duke de Cazes threatened to resign if Fourton remained in the Cabinet. Another cause which led to the resignation was that M. Fourton differed from his colleagues in regard to the policy determined upon by them as to constituting a definite Government until the expiration of MacMahon's term.

There is a complete crisis in the ministry. The Duke de Broglie has been seeking to constitute a cabinet based on the old majority in the Assembly, but it is said that he failed and that the Duke de Cazas has since been intrusted with the task.

The Assembly Saturday adopted a motion offered by Wolowski, reducing the annual redemption payments by $10,000,000, thus aggravating the ministerial defeat. It also confirmed the decision to discuss Ventaron's constitutional report from the Committee of Thirty on Monday. It is expected the new Ministers will demand a postponement of this debate. If it is postponed, the whole Left and the Bonapartists will vote for a dissolution of the Assembly.

The crisis at Versailles continues. Gen. Cissey will probably be appointed Minister of the Interior ad interim. The Duke de Broglie has failed to form a Cabinet, because the Legitimists are determined in opposition to the organization of McMahon's power.

The Chevalier Nigra, Italian Minister to France, was present at a fete given in honor of Petrarch, and in a speech declared that Italy would be eternally grateful to France and he rejoiced in being able to give assurances of the cordial friendship of the two countries.

It is said the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company will appeal against the award of the British Admiralty Court in the case of the abandoned steamship Amerique.

Germany.

While Prince Bismarck was driving in the country towards the Saline Springs, at noon on the 13th, he was fired at by a young man. The ball grazed his wrist. The wound is insignificant. The would-be assassin was arrested. At 1:30 P. M., Bismarck drove through Kissengen and showed himself to the people. The populance was with great difficulty prevented from lynching the man after his arrest.

The identity of the would-be assassin of Prince Bismarck has been established. His name is Kultman. He belongs to Magdeburg, and is a cooper by trade. He is a member of the Catholic Journeyman's Society of that city, and has been observed of late frequently in the company of a Catholic priest.

The Emperor William arrived at Munich on the 13th. He was received by the King of Bavaria and escorted to the royal palace. The King will accompany the Emperor part of the way to Salsberg. The Bavarian Princess and members of the Bavarian Ministry have received directions from the Emperor.

Fritz Ruther, the novelist, is dead.

At Kissenger, on the 14th inst., Prince Bismarck appeared at a public garden, and was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm. Subsequently musical societies and a great crowd of people serenaded Bismarck upon his return to his residence. In response to the demands of the crowd, the Chancellor appeared and made an address. After expressing his thanks for the demonstration, he said the attempt in his life was not aimed at his person, but at the cause he represented. In conclusion, he proposed three cheers for the German Empire and the Allied German Princes. The people responded with repeated cheers.

A London, July 15th, special from Berlin says Kullman, who attempted Bismarck's life, is considered a mere tool. He confesses he was acting in concert with others. Hanthale, the priest, arrested for connection with the plot, belongs to the village of Walchsee, in Austrian Tyrol. He checked Bismarck's horses by stepping in front at the critical moment. Immediately on hearing of the affair, the King of Bavaria sent congratulations to Prince Bismarck on his fortunate escape.

Bismarck has had another interview with Kullman. The latter now asserts that he planned the shooting himself, and that he was instigated to the deed by nobody and he has no accomplices. He declares that he is a good Catholic.

One of the wounds received by Bismarck in the wrist is nearly healed. Another caused by the burning wad from the pistol, which scorched the flesh, is still painful, but the inflamation is slowly subsiding. Kullman has been removed from Kissengen to Wurzberg.

The Emperor William will visit the King of Bavaria soon after his return from Ischi.

The Priest Hamthaler, who was arrested at Schweinfurt on suspicion of being implicated with Kullman in the attempt to assassinate Prince Bismarck, has been discharged, having proven his entire innocence of any connection with the affair.

Prince Bismarck has received upwards of one thousand telegrams, congratulating him upon his escape from assassination.

The government has increased the stringency of the regulations restricting the Ultramontane Agitations, clubs and the clerical press will be closely watched and rigorously dealt with for disloyal or illegal manifestations.

Austria.

The Daily News reports that the police of Vienna have issued a circular giving a description of a person whom they suspect of a design to assassinate the Emperor of Austria.

Prussia.

The Times' special correspondent at Berlin, telegraphs that the Bishop of Paderborn has received another sentence of 18,000 thalers fine, and three month's detension in a fortress, for persistent violation of the Ecclesiastical law.

India.

There are disastrous accounts from the Purnesh District. The rain fall there has been excessive, and the country is under water. The river Ganges is unusually high. The rain fall around Calcutta has thus far been scanty, which causes an apprehension of a failure of crops in that vicinity. Advices from Bombay Presidency are more cheerful. The fall of rain there has been abundant and the crops are in excellent condition.

A Calcutta dispatch says the rivers from Assam to Oude have flooded the country, causing much damage.

Turkey

The Levant Times has been suspended again for publishing a calumniatory statement in relation to a dignitary.

The loss by the fire at Galata is estimated at $2,000,000.

Belgium.

It is reported that the British delegate to the Brussel Congress will not take part in the proceedings, until the reservations made by Lord Derby are considered.

It is said that the Brussels Congress on International Law, after the formal opening and organization, will appoint Committees and suspend general sittings.

Baron Jomini, the Russian Representative in the Congress on International Law, will probably be chosen President.

A Brussels telegram says that the Washington Government has given notice to terminate the treaty of commerce and navigation with Belgium on the 1st of July, 1875.

Roumania.

The Governments of Austria and Russia have agreed to open negotiations with the Sublime Porte looking to the recognition of the independence of Roumania by Turkey.

Cuba.

Many fatal cases of vomito have occurred on shipboard and in the city of Havana.

A Havana letter says: It is obvious to any one familiar with the Spanish character that there has been quite an amount of Spanish intrigue at work in the case of F. H. Dockray, the American recently sentenced to death. The Spanish officials after vainly seeking for some specific accusation against Dockray which would stand before a military tribunal, took refuge in the broad one of Infidencia, which embraces all manner of offences, but first charging him with being Chief of the insurgents, then newspaper correspondent, then specifically concluded that he was a still more important personage, a secret emissary of the Government of the United States, sent to the Island for information respecting the war. The following is the substance of the testimony which the Spanish authorities are using to complicate him:

A Cuban named Varona, was arrested at Manzanillo recently, and the declaration obtained from him by the fiscal, to the effect that he was present at the house of the U. S. Consular agent in Manzanillo, on the evening Dockray arrived there, in January last, and that he then learned that Dockray was sent to Cuba by the United States Government, to obtain information about the war, and he says Dockray had letters crediting him in such a capacity, although he did not see them. Whether Varona's declaration is a deliberate invention, it is impossible to say at this time. He has been imprisoned heretofore as "Saspecto," but in this case he figures as witness for the prosecution. The Captain-General has accepted the statements of Varona, and ordered Lauten, American Consular agent, to quit the Island in twenty days. The mandate is styling him Vice-Consular of Germany, although he also represented Consular interests of England and the United States. He sailed a short time ago and is now in Jamaica.

The Havana letter to the Herald furnishes details of the trial of Dockray at Puerto Principe, and the condemnation to death. His defense was a declaration that he was an American citizen, a denial of the jurisdiction of the court or of any council of war, and a statement of the facts of his case. He grants the facts that he communicated with the Insurgents, wrote letters to Maximo Gomez, to the Marquis of Santa Lucia and President Cespedes, wrote an account of the battle of Naranjo, and brought out some letters from the insurgents; but says his motive was self-defense. He compromised himself to save himself through weeks of exposure, of danger and half starvation. He was held against his own will within the Insurgent lines, and it was to escape therefrom that he did acts for which he is charged with being an active Insurgent. The Spanish Fiscal appears to have accused Dockray of being an agent of the United States Government sent to Cuba in the belligerent rights of the Insurgents.

A Washington dispatch says: A gentleman just arrived from Cuba, where he has resided for the past nine months, states that he does not believe the Spaniards can hold out much longer, for their finances are sadly deranged. If it was not for the fact that the people of the United States were made to contribute the largest proportion of the expenses of Spanish rule in Cuba, the war would have been ended long ago. There are about $100,000,000 of sugar exported annually; about $80,000,000 of this comes to the United States. A few large houses in New York and Philadelphia have monopolized the sugar trade. These houses advanced large sums of money to sugar planters, and their only surety is a lien on slaves who cultivate the sugar plantations. They have been making these advances for years, and have come to have heavy interest directly in slaves, and are therefore real slaveholders. If emancipation was decreed they would be heavy losers; hence they are doing all they can to crush out the Cuban rebellion, the success of which is pure emancipation. Whenever the Captain General makes an extraordinary levy upon the merchants of Cuba, he does not assess small and great, but confines his levy to a few principal houses. These men immediately call a meeting of all the principal houses engaged in exporting to the United States, and they add the amount of levy to the next invoices of sugar, tobacco, &c., to be shipped to this country.

Trade Matters.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Cotton quiet at 17¾c for middling uplands. Flour is dull, and prices rule in buyers favor; receipts 9,000 bbls; sales 10,000 bbls; prices unchanged. Wheat is dull and steadily in buyers favor; receipts 166,000 bu; sales 72,000 bu at 128@132c for No 2 Chicago; 131@135c for No 2 Milwaukee; 137c for No 1 spring; 132@135c for winter red. Rye quiet. Corn firm, with a fair export demand; receipts 344,000 bu; sales 124,000 bu at 78@79c for western mixed. Barley nominal. Oats quiet; receipts 21,000 bu; sales 28,000 bu at 53@54c for mixed western; 57@59c for white. Pork firm at $19 for new mess. Cut Meats firm. Beef nominal for western. Lard is quiet at 12c for steam. Whisky at 98½c. Sugar steady. Petroleum—5½c for crude and 12¾@12¾c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, July 21.—Flour, the market for flour has been fairly active; prices were slightly higher with Fine, $5 50@4 50; Extra, $4 50@5 50; Double Extra and Fancy, $6 50@7 75 and Rye flour $4 00@$4 50 per bbl. Wheat—The market for wheat has been quite active, spot Amber selling at 117c, seller July, 115c; seller August, 115½c. No 2 Amber and Extra White Michigan, did not sell. No. 1 White Michigan sold at 2c decline at 140c. No. 2 White Wabash seller August went at 131c; seller July 132c. No 3 White Wabash new sold at 123c. For No 1 Kentucky White Wheat 145c was paid, No 2 bringing 143c. For No. 1 Red Wabash buyers paid 138c; seller July, 120c. No. 2 Red Wabash sold at 116c; Lake Shore and Dayton & Michigan, 115½c; new Wheat, 116c; seller July was disposed of at 115c, seller September, 114½c. No 3 Red Wabash changed hands at 1 8c. Amber Illinois No 2, 119@118½c. Corn—The Corn market was inactive, Spot High mixed selling at 66c, an advance of 1c. Seller July went at the same price. For Low-mixed Corn 67c was paid. No Grade Corn was on the market at 66½c, but there were no bidders. One lot of White Corn changed hands at 71c. Damaged Corn was not inquired for. Oats—The market for Oats was a trifle more active. No 2 selling at 47¾c. Michigan Oats, 37½c. Other grades did not sell. Mill feed has been quiet and prices have been a little lower, with $13 50 for bran and $14 to for shorts per ton. Fine middlings were offered at $25 per ton. Corn meal sold at $28, and Chop Feed at $30. Pork quiet at $21 for light and heavy mess per barrel, and $17 for butts and rumps per barrel. Hams unchanged; sales at 14½c per lb. Lard, 12¾@13c for prime in bbls and kegs per lb. Beef unchanged, $11@10 for light and heavy, $8 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow 6½c for rough and 8½c for mutton per lb. Butter—25c for fresh roll, 20@22c for fresh in kegs and 15@16c for common per lb. Fruits somewhat lower: Dried Apples, 10c; dried peaches, 20@22c per lb. Green apples, $3 00@4 00 per bbl. Potatoes, 75@80c for peach blows, and 80c for old early Rose; 90c for common and mixed per bu. Eggs, 14@15c for fresh in barrels and crates, per dozen. Beans, 200c for large white; 225c for small white; 250c for Navy white, per bushel. Peas 120c per bushel. Poultry dressed turkeys 15c; dressed chickens, 12½c. per lb. Whisky, 94½c. Hides, 9½c. Cheese, 11½@12c. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stock and Common boards, $15@16; Cull Boards, $12; Cedar Posts, 20c; Shingles, $2 50@4 75 for sawed; shaved, $5 00; Lath $2 75. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Culls, $25@28; merchantable Green, $50@55; Culls, $30@25; ship timber, $2 75; Whitewood, $24@25; Ash lumber, $23; Butternut, $30@$35; Walnut flooring, $50; Ash flooring, $35; Walnut timber 4c.

OSWEGO, July 18.—Wheat dull; extra white Michigan, 135c; No 1 Milwaukee club, 128c. Corn dull at 73c.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—9:30 A. M.—Wheat steady, No. 1, 119½c; No. 2, 116¼c cash; 113¾c seller July; 109c seller August. Receipts, 57,000 bu; shipments